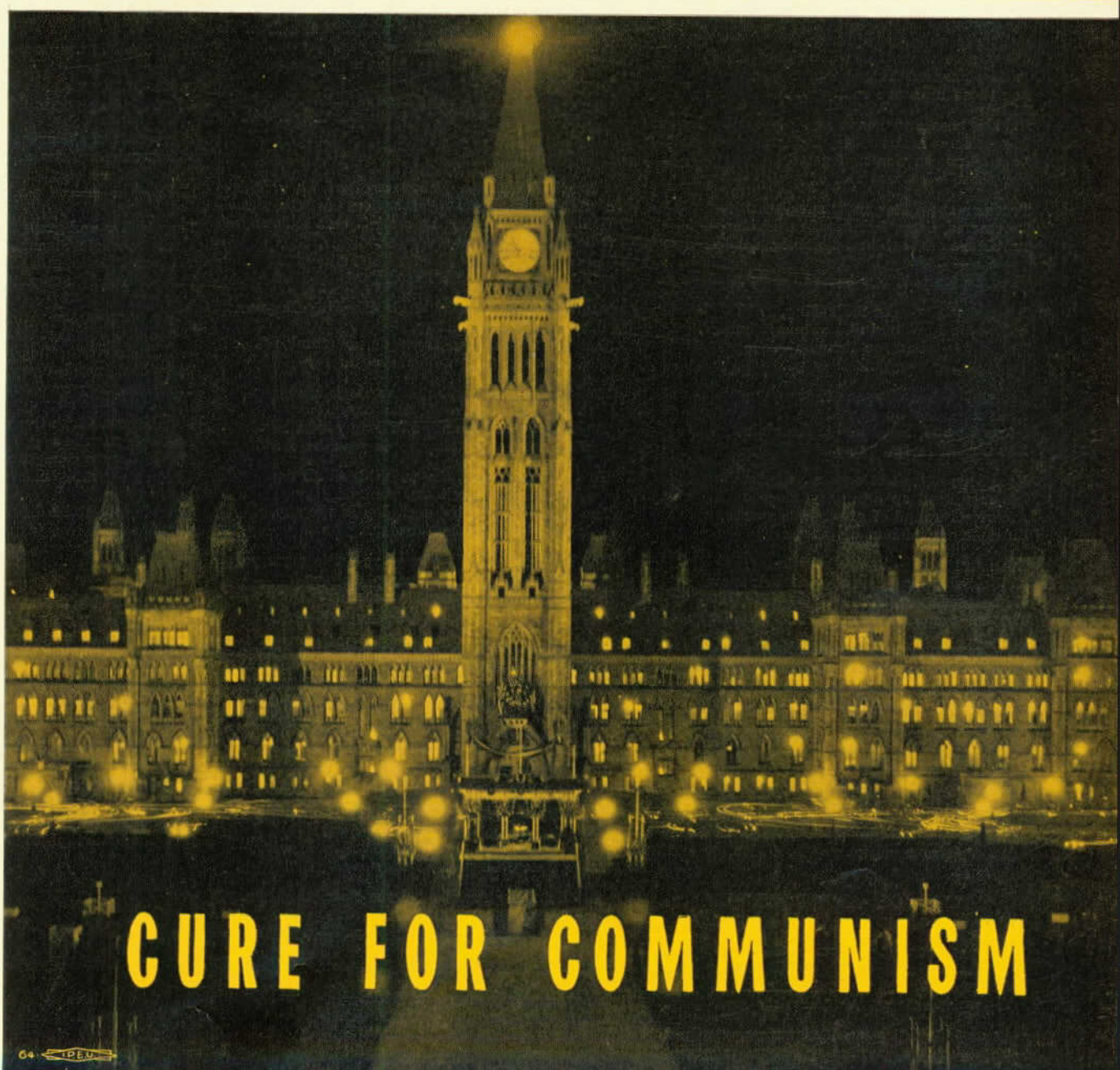


THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



CURE FOR COMMUNISM

VOL. XLVI

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAY, 1947

NO. 5

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA



ON EVERY JOB

THERE'S A LAUGH OR TWO

LIFE OF A LINE CREW

Winter brings the ice and snow,
That's when our line crews have to go.
There is plenty danger, too,
In the work they have to do.

Wires and poles stretch far apart,
But the line crew's there to start,
Never knowing, never sure,
Just what trouble is in store.

Poles are slippery with ice.
(That nice warm bed was mighty nice!)
Take a chance? They'd better not,
For those lines are really hot.

Rubber hose and hoods and gloves are brought
(Groundmen make them their first thought),
So the linemen won't get jolts,
For those wires are full of volts.

Trucks make a storeroom sure,
Crossarms, bolts, brackets, bars galore—
Transformers, cutouts, switches, spades, spoons,
too—
They use quite a few before they are through.

After winter comes the spring,
With rain and mud and grime it brings,
And dirty work for linemen—so—
As over hill and dale they go.

Summer is the pleasant time
And the sunshine is sublime.
Of sweat and dust they do complain,
But it's all in the game.

Vacations come but once a year,
Linemen send up a mighty cheer.
America's a land of great wide spaces,
Linemen travel lots of places.

Then fall is here before they know,
And they think about the winter's snow.
Winter seems so hard and long,
They're wondering "where the summer's gone."

Now you know a line crew's life,
Some of the hardships and the strife.
"Life is a gamble" as they say in France,
But linemen are willing to take a chance!

LAWRENCE WARD,
L. U. No. 1339.

* * *

Brother Glick has sent us the following little rhyme which he asks us to publish in honor of his son (also a member of L. U. No. 3) and his new wife.

TO SOL AND BEVERLY (Greeting to the Newlyweds)

While setting sail, in cupid's ship,
In vast expanse of the marital sea,
Enjoy the most of a pleasant trip,
A journey of joy and heavenly glee.

May storm-free, untroubled waters glide you
To a haven of harmony, a peaceful nest;
The mildest breezes assist to guide you
To a reef-clear port of all that's best.

Let mutual love and faith in your lives prevail,
And your heaven-destined team will never fail.
A Bit o' Luck,

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3.

Brother Fowler writes us about a little incident that occurred when he was serving with the "renowned Seabees" in the South Pacific.

EMBARRASSING MOMENT

An elderly native approached me one day numbling and fumbling something about his boat. Picturing airmen repairing a broken paddle or a thwart on a native canoe, I beamed out in my best pidgin English: "Whata makum wrong?" At this stage the native had composed himself and with a perfectly dead pan said, "I believe Sir, the trouble is with my magneto." Was my face red!

WILLIAM A. FOWLER,
L. U. No. 358.

* * *

Brother Hunden writes us that he received a letter from his brother out in Cheyenne, Wyoming, and after he read it and rearranged it a little this is what he got:

"WINDY"

That brother of mine, back there in Cheyenne,
Sent me a letter today,
And what I want to know, do you think it's so?
Now here's what the kid had to say—

He's not on the line, but likes his job fine,
He operates there in the plant.
The fellows are grand, and lend him a hand,
When he's something to do that he can't.

He went on to say, the wind blows all day,
And twenty-four hours a night.
The farms sailing by, each day in the sky,
Are truly a wonderful sight.

The birds have their legs worn off to mere pegs,
From scratching around in the sand,
To find, don't you see, a juniper tree,
On the top of which they can land.

The ranches sail past, with cattle tied fast,
Away up high in the air,
And wells all around stick out of the ground,
The dirt's blown away and they're bare.

Tin cans all about, are blown inside out,
And people make kites out of trains.
The mountains all blow, as fast as they grow,
That's why only prairie remains.

The rabbits and ants, have lead in their pants,
To keep them from blowing away,
And all crawling things have taken to wings—
The time even flies, so they say.

An old anchor chain, from the Battleship Maine,
Is tied to the back of the show,
When it's sticking straight out, the people all shout,
The wind is just starting to blow.

He thinks he'll design, a transmission line,
And generate juice with his scheme.
Big turbines, me frind, will all run by wind,
And that way eliminate steam.

The plant blows around, up off of the ground,
And it's never two days in one place.
I could write pages more, but folks may get sore,
'Cause I've used more than my share of space.

W. T. HUNDEN,
L. U. No. 77.

CORVUS AMERICANUS

The magpies and jay birds are on the air,
They're gifted with gab, this talented pair.
They advertise wares for a splendid fee,
Paid sooner or later by you and me.

They hawk 'em loud, and hawk 'em long.
They hawk 'em with laughter, wit (?), and song.
They view with alarm and point with pride,
And rave about lotions to soften our hide.

They babble of hormones to fill us with hope,
Go into hysterics regarding mere soap;
Quite fill the air with honeyed lactations
Of port wine or rum or other libations.

The breast of the magpie just bulges with stuff
Which causes otitis and raises your ruff.
They hint of conception, gestation, and birth—
Nothing is sacred which furnishes mirth.

They thrive and grow fat on blather and chatter,
These moronic dispensers of scurrilous matter.
They wallow in indolence, luxury and pelf—
I'm oft' sorely tempted to try it myself.

Their phrases are slanted to left or to right.
'Twould seem that the listeners are not very bright.

They deal in chicanery, whole truth they evade
The more they succeed, the higher they're paid.

I view with distrust all birds of this ilk,
And feel for the saps they're trying to bilk.
I'm so deeply concerned I break out in a rash,
They're certainly masters of cheap balderdash.

The magpie at his best can't hold a candle
To his cousin, the jay, in dishing up scandal.
He's sometimes sarcastic but never subtle.
One never can find him to make a rebuttal.

The jay bird is heard with raucous cry,
Telling of demons you'll see when you die.
Do as he says and all will be well;
Ignore his trite warnings and go straight to hell.

I've tried to describe them, for the lack of a word
I must offer a synonym: "Mortimer Snerd."
All that I ask is mild approbation—
Let's enforce the "Gag Rule" and preserve a sane nation.

L'Envoi

Who "ghost" writes these scripts isn't quite clear.
Are they "metaphysicians" boozy with beer?

RUSSELL W. NORTHRUP,
L. U. No. 18.

* * *

HOW LONG?

Seven little mourning doves
Sat side by side along a wire,
Alas, they did not feel alarm
Until a pot-shot loosed its fire.

Poor, naive souls, they perished there
Because the greedy ruled the game
When will slow-thinking average man
Stop being pushed and killed the same?

D. A. HOOVER,
L. U. No. 1306.

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

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Magazine

CHAT

Our mail bag continues to be of much interest. Letters from foreign correspondents begin to drift in. An international book store in Milan, Italy, writes for copies of the JOURNAL for display. "We intend to make them known throughout our customers in Italy as there is great scope for such extension of sale of your papers in our country."

Two letters arrived from India—one from Bombay and one from Coimbatore. Both of these make inquiries about the JOURNAL and ask for several copies.

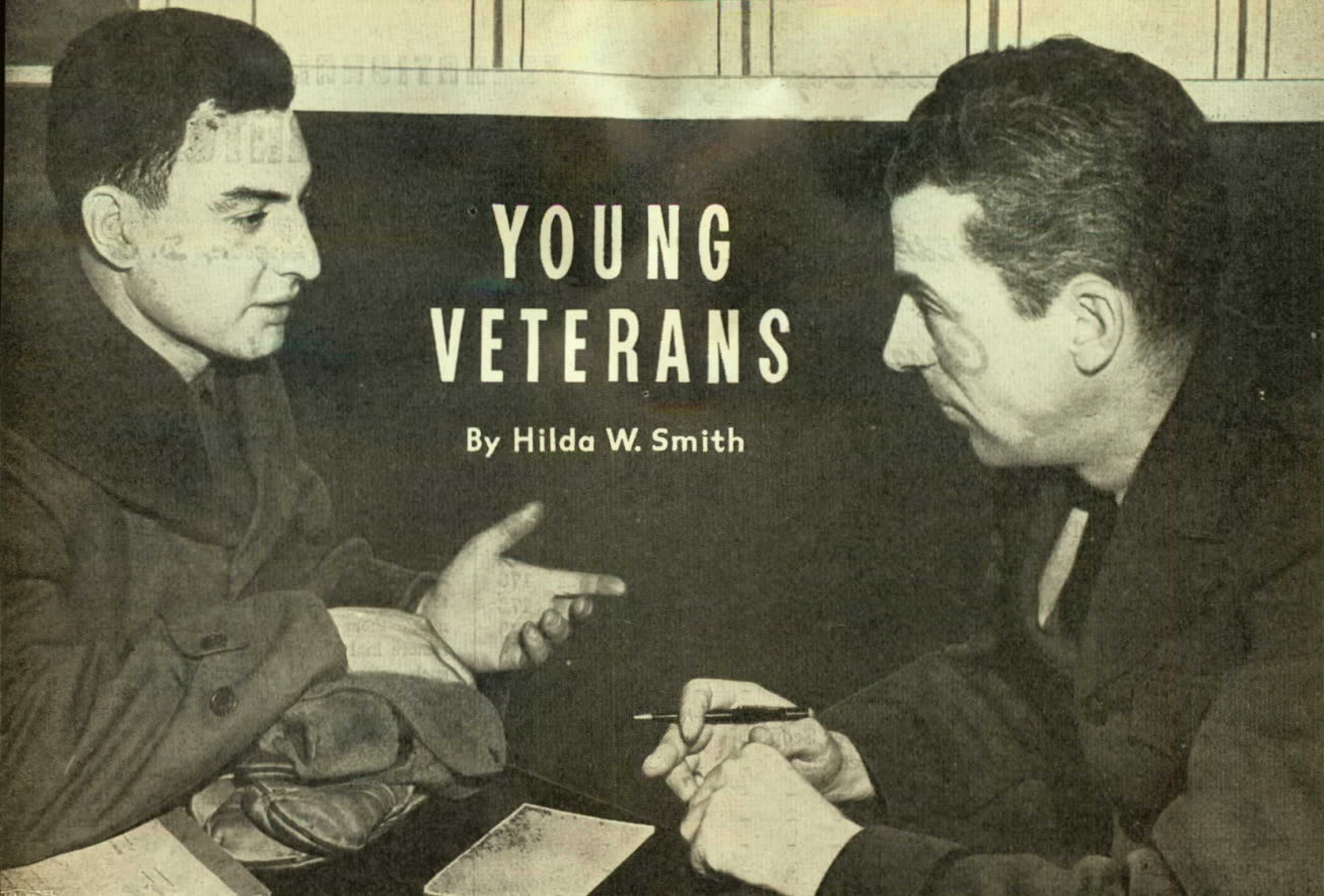
The JOURNAL has received copies, too, of the publication *Federator*, official organ of the Newfoundland Federation of Labour, St. John's, Newfoundland. One article in the *Federator* speaks of the "inescapable pattern." The inescapable pattern is industrial conflict following war due to the inflationary spiral of living costs.

We note the arrival at the JOURNAL office of the *International Broadcast News*, "The Official Publication of Broadcast—Television—and Recording Engineers and Allied Craftsmen of the IBEW." It is published in New York.

Another interesting publication is *The Amplifier*, published by Local Union B-1048, Indianapolis, IBEW.

Brother Ernest Kiefer of L. U. No. 1049 writes: "If all locals enjoy the JOURNAL as my local does, then I assure you, there are a very large number of people enjoying it all the time."

Our cover photo this month is reproduced by courtesy of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, and our frontispiece is by courtesy of the American Red Cross.



YOUNG VETERANS

By Hilda W. Smith

*They speak familiarly of Ispahan,
Tobruk, Manila, some small Iceland bay;
Sydney, Dakar, Calcutta and Iran.
But what has happened while they were away
In their America? They hesitate,
Speak guardedly, grow silent, or irate.*

*The bugles shattered all that they had dreamed.
Land, sea or air, grim work was theirs to do.
One year, two, three or four a lifetime seemed.
At last, the orders. Transports! They were through;
Through with torpedos, flying clouds of flak,
Mined roads, the sniper's bullet. They came back.*

*Why had they fought? For freedom, they were told;
To free the world from ruthlessness and death.
On flaming deserts, in Aleutian cold
They fought oppression. With their last faint breath
Some spoke of home, and died. The others came
Bringing to us the challenge in their name.*

*What shall they do? What jobs demand their skill?
What is ahead? Depression, troubled peace?
Vaguely they want their country to fulfill
Their deepest hope. Yet dreams will not release
That right to freedom they were fighting for.
Alert, they arm for a more subtle war.*



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NO. 5

Cure for COMMUNISM In Nation's Progress

IN March 1947 in the nation's capital of Washington the most sought-after official document was "The Report of the Royal Commission" of Canada on Russian spies. This is an official document of more than 730 pages. It is not based on hearsay, on slander, on libel, but is in fact a carefully prepared indictment of the methods of the Russian spy system used in time of peace against the democratic country. The two commissioners making this report were Honorable Mr. Justice Robert Taschereau and Honorable Mr. Justice R. L. Kellock. The sub-title of this interesting work is:

"To Investigate the Facts Relating to and the Circumstances Surrounding the Communication, by Public Officials and Other Persons in Positions of Trust of Secret and Confidential Information to Agents of a Foreign Power."

Appeal to Weakness

The whole obscene spectacle of how the Russians carried on their nefarious spy system is laid bare. The document is filled with human interest. The Russian method of achieving their ends was first to make an investigation of individuals, and to find out the individual weakness of each person investigated. Then, through that weakness, the individual is approached and corrupted to attach himself to the Russian official network of spies and to give the information that the Communists seek. Within this document there is also a study of human motivations. Why do men betray their own country? There are various reasons, of course, but in a number of instances the witnesses testify that they were seeking for a Utopia where there was no poverty, where there was security, and where there was freedom. These witnesses never took occasion to really ascertain whether these great virtues lay in Russia; they merely hoped for them and sought for them. It would seem, then, that the greatest protection that any democratic nation has against such Communist antics is a progressive policy that will relieve suffering, produce good working conditions, and give contentment and satisfaction to the underlying population.

The Drama Unfolds

The scene begins in Ottawa.

"It was Igor Gouzenko who revealed the existence in Canada of a widespread conspiracy to obtain secret official information.

Canadian Royal Commission report on Communist spies much sought document

"Gouzenko, who had been sent to Canada in June, 1943, with the official title of 'civilian employee' of the Soviet Embassy at Ottawa, was the cipher clerk on the staff of the military attaché, Colonel Zabotin.

"On the night of September 5, 1945, Gouzenko left the embassy with a certain number of documents from his own office, including telegrams sent to Moscow, others received from Moscow, which he had enciphered and deciphered, as well as other documents made either by Russian officials of the embassy or by other persons living in Canada. After having gone through the experiences detailed in Section X of this report, Gouzenko eventually told his story to the R.C.M.P., who reported to the Canadian Government.

"He has undoubtedly been a most informative witness and has revealed to us the existence of a conspiratorial organization operating in Canada and other countries. He has not only told us the names and cover names of the organizers, the names of many of the Canadians who were caught 'in the net' (to employ the phrase used by the documents) and who acted here as agents, but he has also exposed much of the set-up of the organization as well as its aims and methods here and abroad.

"There can be no doubt in our minds that these attempts, very often successful, to obtain here secret and confidential information cannot be qualified as casual or isolated. They are not merely the acts of overzealous Soviet employees anxious to inform their own Government. The set-up of this organization in Canada is the result of a long preparation by trained and experienced men, who have come here for the express purpose of carrying on spying activities, and who have employed all the resources at their disposal, with or without corruption, to fulfill the tasks assigned to them."

Alias for All

A colorful aspect of the conspiracy lay in the assumption of anglo-saxon names by the Russian spies:

Name	Cover-Name
Lt. Col. Motinov	Lamont
Assistant Military Attaché	
Maj. Rogov	Brent
Assistant Military Attaché, Air	
Krotov	The Economist
Commercial Counsellor	
Maj. Sokolov	Davie
Staff of Commercial Counsellor	
Sergei Koudriavtzev	Leon
First Secretary of Embassy	
Lt. Angelov	Baxter
Staff of Military Attaché	
Zheveinov	Martin
TASS correspondent	
Maj. Romanov	
Secretary of Military Attaché	
Lt. Levin	Runy
Interpreter	
Capt. Galkin	
A door-guard	
Lt. Gouseev	Henry
A door-guard	
Lt. Lavrentiev	
A chauffeur	
Capt. Gourshkov	Chester
A chauffeur	
Igor Gouzenko	Klark
Cipher clerk	

The usual tissue of lies woven by the Communists is revealed:

"Gouzenko stated before us that the Communist International, or 'Comintern', whose dissolution had been announced in Moscow to the world press on May 15 and June 10, 1943, continued to exist and to function secretly.

"In his statement of October 10, 1945, Gouzenko said:

"The announcement of the dissolution of the Comintern was probably the greatest farce of the Communists in recent years. Only the name was liquidated, with the object of reassuring the public opinion in the democratic countries. Actually the Comintern exists and continues its work. . . ."

These Were Traitors

The report goes on to say many of the Canadian public servants implicated in this espionage network were persons with an unusually high degree of education, and many were well regarded by those who worked with them in agencies and departments of the public service, as persons of marked ability and intelligence. Here is a list, and the equipment of some of these traitors:

Raymond Boyer, Ph.D., a member of the staff of McGill University and a valued senior worker with the National Research Council, is a highly respected scientist with an international reputation in chemistry. He is a man of very substantial independent means.



ON GUARD FOR CANADA

Eric Adams, a graduate of McGill University in engineering who obtained the degree of Master of Business Administration with high distinction from Harvard University in 1931, occupied an important position in the Industrial Development Bank, and had previously held responsible positions with the Wartime Requirements Board, the Foreign Exchange Control Board, and The Bank of Canada in Ottawa, where his ability was highly regarded.

Israel Halperin was a Professor of Mathematics at Queens University, Kingston, Ontario, and a major in the Directorate of Artillery engaged on important phases of research.

Durnford Smith and Edward Wilfred Mazerall were graduates of McGill and the University of New Brunswick, respectively, and their ability was highly regarded by their superiors in the National Research Council of Canada.

David Gordon Lunan, loaned by the army to the Wartime Information Board and later to the Canadian Information Services, was editor of the periodical *Canadian Affairs* and a responsible official of the "Information to Armed Forces" section of the Canadian Information Services.

David Shugar, who held a Ph.D. degree in physics from McGill University, had been employed by Research Enterprises Ltd., Toronto, a crown company engaged in producing radar and other scientific equipment, and was later an officer in the Canadian Navy in the Directorate of Electrical Supply.

J. S. Benning held responsible administrative positions in the Department of Munitions and Supply and subsequently in the Department of Reconstruction.

Harold Gerson held responsible administrative positions in Allied War Supplies, Ltd., in the Department of Munitions and Supply, and the War Assets Corporation.

F. W. Poland was an officer in the Directorate of Intelligence of the R.C.A.F. and later executive secretary of the Inter-departmental Committee on Psychological Warfare.

Kathleen Mary Willsher was a graduate of the London School of Economics, of London, England, who for many years had held a position of confidence in the Office of

the High Commissioner of the United Kingdom at Ottawa.

Matt Nightingale was a squadron leader in the R.C.A.F. He had attended Military School in Mobile, Alabama, and was a graduate of McGill University, Montreal.

Agatha Chapman is a graduate of the University of British Columbia, whose M.A. degree she also holds, and was employed in the research division of the Bank of Canada.

It Was Not for Money

Money payments to these agents were small. Apparently money was not the chief motivation. It appears that the chief motive was friendship for Russia. The Communist Party of Canada was the basis for activity. The Communist Party organized study groups and study groups were used to recruit spies for Russia. The report says:

"The evidence before us shows that in the great majority of cases the motivation was inextricably linked with courses of psychological development carried on under the guise of activities of a secret section of what is ostensibly a Canadian political movement, the Labour-Progressive Party (Communist Party of Canada); that these secret 'development' courses are very much more widespread than the espionage network itself; and that the Canadian members of the espionage network themselves took an active part in directing and furthering such courses for other Canadians, which were calculated to allow them to draw suitably 'developed' persons later into active participation and thus to expand the network itself.

"It has been established for example that Sam Carr and Fred Rose, M.P., both Moscow-trained, not only designated Canadians for recruiting into the espionage ring, but took an active part with others in fostering the courses of study-groups wherein suitable motivation for espionage was gradually developed, thus broadening the base from which further recruiting was carried on, and in some cases was in fact undertaken by them, for the espionage network itself.

"The inquiry has revealed the names of a number of Canadians, employed in various departments and agencies of the Government, who while presumably quite ignorant of the espionage network and certainly

innocent of implication in such illegal activities, were being subjected to 'development' by the same means for use in the future.

"For these reasons we are analyzing with some care the question of motivation, and the highly organized methods employed to develop an appropriate moral and mental state among potential Canadian recruits before they are informed of what has been planned for them.

"In virtually all cases, as has been stated, the agents were recruited from among 'cells' or study groups of secret members or adherents of the Communist Party (Labour-Progressive Party)."

The study group, therefore, is shown not as an innocent piece of education but a base for forwarding secret service work.

"It is for example significant that when Rose first asked Kathleen Willsher, in 1935, to supply secret information to him, he did so, according to her testimony, at a regular meeting of her study group. Thereafter for four years she transmitted such information to him, orally, at the study-group meetings. While the conversations were private, Miss Willsher testified that no particular precautions were taken against being overheard 'as no one else would have been interested.'"

The Soviet Ambassador himself had no part in the spy ring. This official report is very careful to try to reach into the springs of action of human personality. The Royal Commission wanted to know why Canadian citizens were disloyal. Here is a piece of testimony given by the report from one of the minor spies by the name of Emma Woikin, Ottawa:

"Q. Miss Woikin, when you had the proposition put up to you the first time by Mr. Sokolov, and you say in a few days you agreed, why did you agree?

"A. Well, that is a feeling one can't quite express.

"Q. What is that?

"A. That is a feeling that you cannot quite express.

"Q. I do not understand that. You were born in this country?

"A. Yes.

"Q. Your parents have been here since before 1900?

"A. Yes.

"Q. Then would you explain why you were willing to do what Sokolov asked you to do?

"A. Perhaps it is because I have a feeling of love for that country. Perhaps it is because we think there is—we may be wrong or we may be right, but there is hope for the poor or something.

"Q. Yes.

"A. I don't know why I had that, but I did.

"Q. If I understand what you mean, it is that you were sympathetic with the Soviet Union?

"A. Yes.

"Q. Now you would like to be a Soviet citizen?

"A. Yes.

"Q. Why?

"A. I cannot answer that, I do not know how to answer it.

"Q. Take your time and tell us what you believe and what you think?

"A. Maybe it was just from the kind of life I had, maybe—just that I look to that country for security and I would like to live there.

"Q. Who told you that there was security in that country? How do you know that?

(Continued on page 199)

*O beautiful for spacious skies,
For amber waves of grain,
For purple mountain majesties
Above the fruited plain.
America! America!
God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea!*

*O beautiful for pilgrim feet
Whose stern impassioned stress
A thoroughfare for freedom beat
Across the wilderness.
America! America!
God mend thine every flaw,
Confirm thy soul in self control
Thy liberty in law.*

*O beautiful for patriot's dream
That sees beyond the years
Thine alabaster cities gleam
Undimmed by human tears.
America! America!
God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea!*

I saw a film the other day. It was called "America the Beautiful." It was all there—all the things we sang about when we were children and stood in the little schoolhouse, perhaps in Centerville, or Savannah, or Omaha, or Criggle's Creek, or San Francisco or New York City, raising our lusty young voices in a hymn of praise for our country and petition for its preservation. The film showed the stirring panorama that is our land, in all her glorious beauty from "sea to shining sea." One could not view this pageant without experiencing an overwhelming feeling of patriotism—"This is my own, my native land!"

I Saw a Fruitful Land

I saw the breadth of America, from the spume rising high into the sun where the huge rollers break over the rock-bound coast of Maine to where the lazy waves lap the sun-drenched beaches of California.

I saw the height of her—white spires of churches rising through tall New England trees and the majestic, snow-crested summits of Mt. Shasta and Mt. Washington.

And the depth of her—the deep roots of the Manhattan skyscrapers and the rich coal fields in the bowels of the earth in Pennsylvania, and the red chasm that is the Grand Canyon.

I saw the flowing rivers of America—the cool green Potomac, the mighty Mississippi, now calm and blue, now brown and roaring, the ruddy waters of the Tennessee and the white and foaming waters of Yosemite.

I saw the fertility of America—the richness of her nourishing soil—the waving fields of Dakota grain, the tall green corn of Iowa, the fruited plains—the apples of Oregon, golden balls of citrus fruit in Florida, great clusters of amethyst grapes ripening in the California sun, downy peaches growing big and pink in Georgia orchards—food aplenty for all.

I heard America, too—a cardinal whistling from a dogwood bough in Virginia, Negroes singing an old spiritual in a little North Carolina cabin, a mighty organ in a Chicago Cathedral, the excited cheers at a Texas rodeo.

AMERICA *Grips Americans* *With New Power*

The land we love is given pictorial life by new documentary film, "America, the Beautiful"

And then there were the people—our people—Americans all. The old people who worked to build up this great land of ours, the story of America's past written in the worn lines of their faces. The young people who hold the present of America in their hands, their story only half told. And then the children on whose fresh, young faces no story has yet been written—the future of America is with them.

These—Our People

I saw many people—some rich and powerful, some spectacular and renowned but mostly, there were just John's and Mary's and Bill's and Elizabeth's—the ones who never make the headlines, but who make up the strong bulk of our nation, who work and live and love and keep America strong.

And I saw the things our people have made—"the alabaster cities," the skyscrapers, the ships, the trains, the roads, the bridges, and the churches and schools and all the houses which shelter them. I heard them laboring—the riveting, the ring of the hammer, the singing saws, the crashing lumber, the whirring of wheels, the busy footsteps to and fro.

I saw them and I heard them working and I felt a kinship with them—"these are my people—I belong to them and they belong to me."

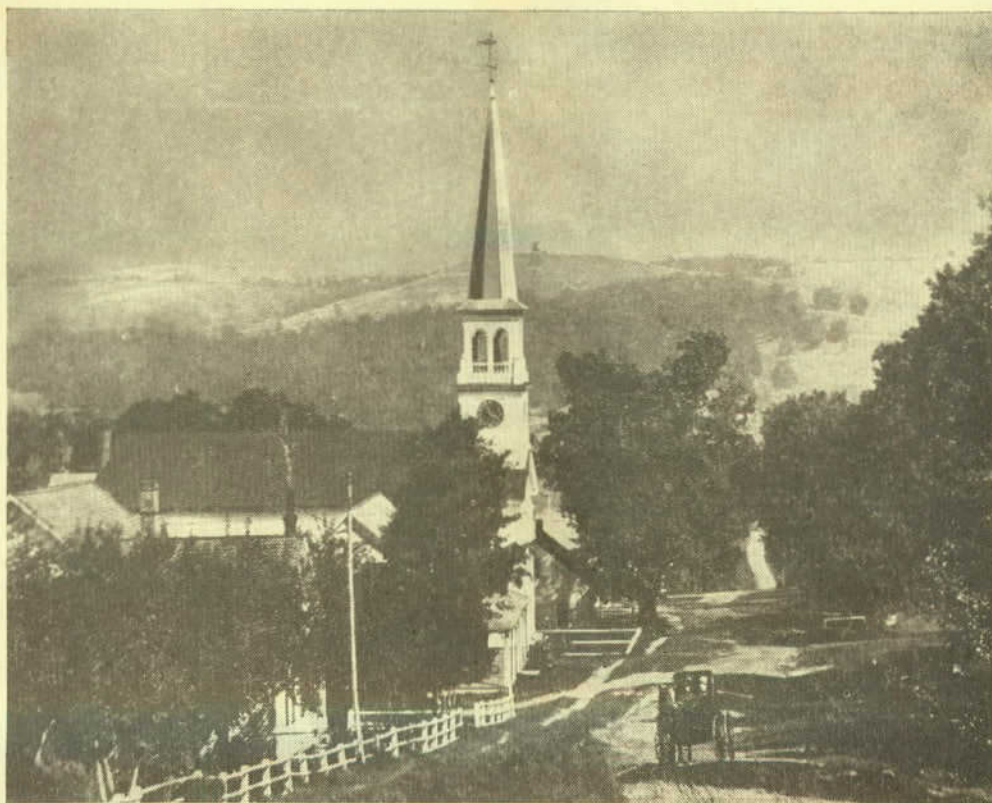
Old Glory

And then our flag appeared on the screen—our flag in all its glorious color. There it was—never just a bit of bright bunting—but a symbol of the land we love, the land we own—140 million of us. It's the symbol of all the children singing in a country schoolhouse, of all the snowy Christmas mornings, of the Thanksgiving dinners around the big family tables, of the baseball games all over this land of ours, of picnics at Coney Island and fireworks on the Monument grounds in Washington on Fourth of July, of a hotdog from a roadside stand or a chocolate soda and a ride on a merry-go-round—it's all the things our country means to us.

That is the story of this great documentary film put out by Warner Brothers. It's a wonderful movie—one you'd never forget once you've seen it.

The Treasury Department will lend this 16 mm technicolor film without rental fee for screening before business and professional groups, civic and service clubs, fraternal and labor meetings; at conventions, banquets, and in church, college and school assemblies, banks, industrial plants, etc. Any responsible group may show the film

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America—the beautiful—provincial beauty endears America to the hearts of millions.

TELEVISION *Looks to* *New Worlds to Conquer*

WHAT about television? Where do we, the general public, stand with regard to it? When can we sit at home, relaxed in our favorite armchairs, all complete with slippers and pipes and push a button and see a program being televised in a studio many miles away or sit in our apartments in Washington and be spectators at the Rose Bowl game in California, or sit in our bungalows in Los Angeles and watch an inaugural parade in Washington—or a big hockey game or a grand opera or a bowling tournament or what have you? This is the \$64-question everyone is asking. Last month we touched very lightly and superficially on F. M.—frequency modulation broadcasting. This month we want to do the same thing with television—give a little of its history, a very little about how it works and a cursory view of its future.

"Tele" is the Greek for "at a distance." "Vision" is, of course, "ability to see." That describes television perfectly—"ability to see at a distance."

Television Is Here And Now

A few years ago people talked about television as if it were some miracle that could or could not happen—but if it did happen, wouldn't for years and years. Experiments were made—successful experiments—but John Q. Public felt that a television set for him was about as probable as a rocket trip to Mars. Of course, the past few years have dissolved that viewpoint in short order. Television sets are here; many persons have them already and one big electrical manufacturing company predicts that "within five years after the end of the war, there

Transmission of color reproductions already an actuality. Great new field

will be at least 150 active master television stations in the country with 67,000,000 people in their service areas—half the population of the United States." Yes, it's only a matter of time—a short time—before television sets will be as much in evidence as the family radio and at a price which will not be prohibitive for middle-class incomes. The big question on right now and holding up production of receiving sets noticeably, is color versus black and white. More about this later.

Historic Background

In spite of the general consensus of opinion, television was not a brainchild of the twentieth century. As far back as 1877 a man named Senlecq conceived a system—crude to be sure—but certainly on the right track—for mosaic television.

Shortly after, other scientists of the day—an Englishman named Sutton and two Germans, Hertz and Nipkow, advanced ideas that definitely contributed materially to the discovery of television, and in fact formed the groundwork for the construction of our present-day video industry. None of these early discoveries are employed in modern television but the experimentation and what it proved contributed a great deal.

It was in 1923 that two men working independently, simultaneously produced and demonstrated systems of mechanical television. One of these was an American, C. F. Jenkins. The other was an Englishman

named Baird. The television process as advanced by these two scientists centered on a disc perforated with a helical arrangement of minute holes, rotating synchronously in front of a light-sensitive tube. This was the means used to collect the light energy of the subject in proper sequence. Though the methods used then may not seem to have much bearing on our modern television methods, this was a theory-proving era and actually enabled television, as we know it, to develop rapidly. From the year 1923 on, we find vacuum tubes coming to the foreground, bringing with them definite improvement in the processes of amplification necessary for a clear image. Under the stimulus of these efficient new tools, strides were made toward the foundation of a completely electronic system.

A few years later a German scientist named Van Ardenne, announced important discoveries with the cathode-ray tube. Cathode-ray tubes made possible receivers free from friction and rotating mass, common to the use of the mechanical system. In 1930, the first large screen television demonstration took place. This was in London.

About 1933, here in this country, two scientists, Philo Farnsworth and Vladimir Zworykin, conducting separate experiments announced their findings simultaneously and it was learned that their equipment and new methods made possible "all-electronic" television.

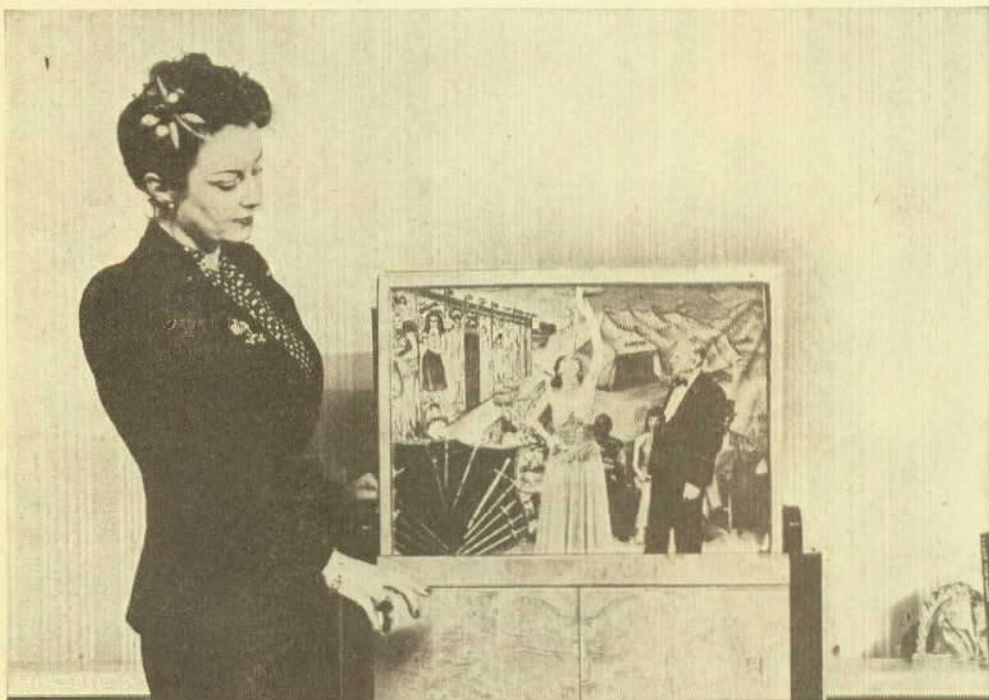
Broadcasting Companies in Field

By this time many American radio corporations had become vitally interested in experiment and research along the television lines and their investigations had reached outstanding achievement by 1935. Among these were the National Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting System, the General Electric Company, Farnsworth Laboratory, R.C.A., DuMont, Don Lee Broadcasting Company, Zenith Radio and Television Corporation and others.

Now how does modern television work? In a short article of this type, we cannot delve very deeply into the intricate mysteries of electronic television. Many of our I.B.E.W. members engaged in television work, know it backwards and forwards and inside out. There are many excellent new books on the market that tell about television through all its processes but here we will attempt to give you just a brief idea as to "what makes it tick."

A General Electric booklet entitled, "Television Show Business" by Judy Dupuy has this to say about how television works:

"In television it is necessary to transmit about three million picture elements every second to produce a complete picture having acceptable detail and contrast range. Only one element can be transmitted at any one time, so in order to convert a light image onto an electrical signal it is necessary to divide the image or picture into the smallest number of parts, which when reassembled will result in an acceptable reproduction of the original. The process can be compared with cutting a photograph into very tiny pieces, sending the pieces one by one to the distance of the receiver, and assembling the pieces into the picture. Television does this by substituting an impulse for each piece of picture.



Visual world is brought into your home.

Colwell Photo

(Continued on page 198)

TAKE down your calendars and mark a red circle around May 5, 1947. It is destined to be an historic date in the life of the electrical construction industry, for on that date the new arrangements for increasing the pension fund of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will begin to operate. It will be truly a red-letter day for the industry.

New Board

A new board destined to be widely known in the electrical industry was set up at a formative meeting held in Washington on March 15. This board is an agency with public significance. It contains a public member, Dr. Edwin E. Witte of the University of Wisconsin, appointed by the United States Secretary of Labor. The full personnel of the board is as follows:

Representing the Public

Edwin E. Witte
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin

Representing the National Electrical Contractors Association

E. C. Carlson
Youngstown, Ohio
A. Lincoln Bush
New York, New York
W. Edward Frazer
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
D. B. Clayton
Birmingham, Alabama
J. Norman Pierce
Chicago, Illinois
L. T. Allen
Tulsa, Oklahoma
T. L. Rosenberg
Oakland, California

Representing the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

D. W. Tracy
Washington, D. C.
G. M. Bugniazet
Washington, D. C.

Whip PENSION Plan Into Workable Shape

**New board set up. Day of
collections set as May 5.
Marked progress made**

Charles M. Paulsen
Chicago, Illinois
H. H. Broach
Chicago, Illinois
C. E. Caffrey
Springfield, Massachusetts
Charles J. Foehn
San Francisco, California
C. R. Carle
Shreveport, Louisiana

The organization of this board, and the program that it has launched, is another milestone in the history of sound labor-management relations between the National Electrical Contractors Association and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The long history of this sound set-up has attracted wide attention throughout the United States and even the world, and has become a model for other industries to follow.

Words of Appreciation

Dr. Witte, the public member, speaking at the first meeting said:

"What you are undertaking is certainly what we want to encourage in this country. Cooperative appreciation and care of those who have been serving both of you in this country is needed. You have a long record

of association with each other; I am sure this venture will be a success."

Laurence W. Davis, well known in the industry, has been appointed executive secretary-treasurer to head the fiscal arrangements of this board. The board's office will be located in Suite 200, Lee-Sheraton Hotel, Washington 5, D. C.

President Dan W. Tracy, vice chairman of the board, has sent letters to local unions of the Brotherhood directing them to set up local boards. Local collections of one percent on the total payroll start on May 5. Local boards are set up in accordance with policies made by the Employees Benefit Agreement signed by the union and the contractors on September 5, 1946. Each local union appoints three members. The local chapter of contractors also appoints three members. Together the six members select a public member (without vote) and select a secretary-treasurer (without vote). The stipulation is that the secretary-treasurer shall not be a member of the local chapter, or of any local union in the area. The six members select a chairman from among their number. The local secretary-treasurer is to be bonded. Area offices will rapidly be set up and the collections will be forwarded to the area offices and from there to the national headquarters. The whole plan is designed to strengthen the good cooperative relations now existing between the unions and the employers.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has had a pension plan for 19 years. This plan was supported by a

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National Electrical Benefit Board Meeting March 15, 1947

STEEL *Production Inadequate* *For Full Employment*

(Last in a series of four articles on basic industries.)

AT the present time steel production is breaking all peacetime records. According to industry reports this high productivity should continue throughout the year. The balance sheets of the major steel producers show substantial profits in spite of a reduction in total output during 1946. One of the most pressing problems to production managers now is to relieve the shortage of scrap which is always an important factor in keeping the open-hearth and electric furnaces supplied with metal.

Most of the companies spent substantial amounts on improving their facilities last year and they have made large allocations for expenditures for this one. Some companies bought installations built at government expense and operated during the war under contract, others had major repairs to make, but for the most part the expenditures were for modernization of plant or for increasing the independence of the company by such additions as generating plants, coke ovens, mining equipment, coal reserves, etc.

For Full Employment

A government report issued recently has attempted to analyze the steel production necessary to a full employment economy. This is done by correlating steel production during prosperous years in the past to the number of persons employed in all industry. The conclusion reached by the government economists was that at the present rate of production expansion, our capacity in 1950 will not be adequate to produce the steel necessary to supply our economy with material enough to employ the wage earners who it is estimated will be in the labor market at that time. This is probably an important study, although it would appear that several considerations have been omitted. The report does not pretend to be a forecast so much as it is a statement of the possible future situation when considered in the light of the past. One explanation of why the steel industry is certainly a valid one on which to base such a study is given in a *National Geographic* article of April, 1947, stating that "it is estimated that more than 40 per cent of all the factory workers in the country earn their living by making steel into various products."

We believe that a survey of several of our leading steel companies will reveal the nature of the industry better than a general discussion of it.

U. S. Steel

The United States Steel Corporation is a giant American enterprise. It is too large to be termed "representative" but it is at least a symbol of one of our most conspicuous features: productive capacity through large scale industry. The iron and steel busi-

By 1950 our steel capacity will fail to keep 65,000,000 wage earners supplied

ness naturally inclines itself to consolidation and in foreign countries it is cartelized. Here a virtual cartel exists in that our major production units are in the hands of a few large companies, U. S. Steel outshining all the rest with a capacity of about 29.5 million net tons of steel ingots—32.4 per cent of the national capacity.

How is the corporation organized? What do we mean when we say U. S. Steel? Perhaps we should begin by describing the sources of the basic materials for making pig iron, from which steel is manufactured.

The chief iron ore reserves in the United States are located in the northwest region of the Great Lakes—Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. More than 75 per cent of the ore mined in the country comes from this area. The richest of the mining localities is the Mesabi Range, running from southwest to northeast in the upper half of the state of Minnesota. The iron ore being mined is held chiefly by U. S. Steel, for the most part under lease, according to the corporation's declaration. U. S. Steel operates 11 mines on the Mesabi, three on the Vermilion Range, also in Minnesota; one on the Marquette Range and two on the Gogebic, both of the latter in Michigan. The Oliver Iron Mining Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary, is the operating unit of the corporation in these ranges.

Iron Ore Supply

Iron ore from the Lake Superior Region supplies the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, National Tube Company and the American Steel and Wire Company, the three largest of the corporation's steel manufacturers. In Utah, U. S. Steel owns Iron Mountain which it mines to supply the Columbia Steel Corporation and the Geneva Steel Company whose works are located in Pittsburg and Los Angeles, California, and Geneva, Utah. An expansion costing \$25 million is a postwar project for the Pittsburg, California, plant. Columbia, acquired by U. S. Steel in 1930, is a relatively small company when compared to the other steel manufacturing units of the corporation, but it is important since there has never been a great steel capacity on the West Coast: U. S. Steel and Bethlehem alone have primary iron and steel installations there and the total production is around 1.9 million net tons.

Augmenting the western capacity was the \$200 million steel plant at Geneva, Utah, built by the Government during the war and bought by U. S. Steel for a fifth of its cost price. Its rated annual steel capacity is 784,000 net tons.

Iron ore deposits in the Red Mountain

Range near Birmingham, Alabama, furnish ore to U. S. Steel's southern subsidiary, the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company. Manganese ore, used as an alloy in steel making, is extracted in Minas Geraes, Brazil, and zinc ore properties are owned and mined in Tennessee and New York State.

Coal Is Important

Coal is more bulky than iron ore and subject to transportation damage, so most iron and steel operations are carried on near the source of coal which is converted into coke before it is charged into the iron smelting blast furnaces. Coal reserves owned or leased by U. S. Steel are located in the northern Appalachian coal fields (Pittsburgh area); in the Illinois and Indiana coal fields; Alabama, Tennessee and Utah. U. S. Steel operates over 75 coal mines and thousands of bee-hive coke and by-product coke ovens. The iron and steel subsidiaries also mine limestone in a third of the United States.

U. S. Steel is a more complicated empire than the mining, smelting and steel making processes would indicate. The corporation is the largest producer of cement in the country, through its subsidiary the Universal Atlas Cement Company. The latter has 12 cement plants in seven different states, using the slag from iron ore smelting as a basis for this important construction material.¹

U. S. Steel fabricates and erects steel structures like bridges and buildings. It builds ships, barges and railroad freight cars, as well as manufactures numerous lighter finished products such as wire, oil-well equipment, pipe, and others.

Although noting these activities in passing, in order to silhouette the gigantic outlines of the corporation, our chief concern is with the fundamental operations of steel manufacture. These are carried out, as already indicated, by the following companies: Carnegie-Illinois, Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad, National Tube, American Steel and Wire, Columbia Steel and the Geneva Steel Company.

The Largest Companies

By far the largest of these companies is Carnegie-Illinois. It has seven different works in Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio, and produces 75 per cent of U. S. Steel's total pig iron and steel output. The works with the greatest capacity are at Gary, Indiana, where 54 open-hearth furnaces have a potential annual production of 5.4 million net tons of steel. This capacity is closely followed by the South Works of South Chicago, the Homestead Works in Homestead and West Homestead, Pennsylvania, the Edgar Thomson Works in Bessemer, Pennsylvania; the Ohio and Upper Union Works at Youngstown and McDonald, Ohio; and the Clairton works of Fanell, Clairton and Vandergrift, Pennsylvania. Together these installations have over 225 open-hearth and electric furnaces and Bessemer converters. Carnegie-Illinois alone can manufacture more steel in one year than was made in all of Russia in 1938 (the last year when official figures were pub-

¹ Besides being used in this way, the slag is supplied to railroad companies, among them many of U. S. Steel's own, for use on track beds.

lished) and probably more than is currently made there.

The only eastern plant owned by U. S. Steel is in Worcester, Massachusetts, part of the American Steel and Wire Company. It is a plant with six open-hearth furnaces making 213,000 net tons of steel ingots annually. Other American Steel and Wire plants are at Donora, Pennsylvania, and Duluth, Minnesota.

The National Tube Company has works in Lorain, Ohio, and McKeesport, Versailles and Criety Park, Pennsylvania. Columbia Steel has seven open-hearth furnaces at Pittsburg, California, making 322,400 net tons of steel ingots and at the Torrance Works in Los Angeles, four open-hearth and one electric furnace making 227,600 net tons of steel ingots.

Management

The management of U. S. Steel is under the direction of Benjamin F. Fairless, president; Enders M. Voorhees, chairman of the Financial Committee; and Irving S. Olds, chairman of the Board of Directors. These men determine the broad policies of the company and are watchdogs of its operating and financial affairs. Because the corporation is gargantuan and far flung, the actual participation of the leading officials in the management of the manufacturing of iron and steel products is negligible. The productive subsidiaries all have their hierarchies of officials who are often important industrialists, and would shine more brilliantly than they do in the business world if the tent-like structure of the parent corporation were not so conspicuous. It is reported that in recent years more decentralization of administration and management has taken place so that operations move quickly and efficiently since the subsidiaries are accorded greater independence.

Affiliations

The members of the board of directors are for the most part influential capitalists aside from their affiliation with the U. S. Steel Corporation. Alexander Anderson and Thomas W. Lamont, two U. S. Steel board directors, are directors of the House of Morgan and one reporter attributes to J. P. Morgan and Co. an important role in U. S. Steel control. Lamont, is also a director, among other things, of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad and the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad.

Sewell L. Avery, chairman of the board of Montgomery Ward, a director of Armour and Pure Oil, to mention a few of his interests is also on the U. S. Steel board of directors. P. R. Clarke of Pure Oil, the City National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, Montgomery Ward and the Pennsylvania Railroad, is another.

R. C. Stanley of the Chase National Bank of New York City, The Canadian Pacific Railroad and the International Nickel Company of Canada; Myron Taylor, a director of A. T. and T., the First National Bank of New York City and the New York Central Railroad; and A. C. Nagle of the latter two companies are all U. S. Steel directors. Others have important holdings in various companies, but aside from the combinations mentioned above there seem to be no attempts at interlocking directorates.



STEEL WORKERS—Mural By Thomas Hart Benton

Financial Position

To control a major portion of the United States economy no further combinations are necessary. U. S. Steel's sales hover around \$2 billion, though last year they were about a billion and a half; and the corporation asserts, in tones indicating a feeling of helplessness and lack of responsibility, that the coal and steel strikes of last year decreased substantially the corporation's production and profits.

The U. S. Steel Corporation is financially nonetheless unusually solid and solvent. It earned \$7.28 per share on 8,703,252 shares of common stock and \$7 on 3,602,811 shares of preferred in 1946. These amounts were not declared, however, for the company followed last year its wartime policy of paying \$4 per share on common stock and \$7 on preferred. The remainder has been used to increase the working capital and reduce the long term debt. The latter is reported to be at its lowest figure in the history of the company. This does not mean a great deal, though, for practically the whole amount is in the form of railroad equipment trust certificates and mortgages which are doubtless held by the corporation stockholders and bear a good rate of interest (from one to 6 percent, mostly two and one-half—three—three and one-half and 5 percent). The steel companies are liturgical conformists in the railroad priesthood: this debt is another illustration of the profitability for railroads to maintain their customary financial structure and attempt to make capital from long term debt financing.

By the end of March of this year U. S. Steel had reached a production capacity of 101 per cent—the highest since December 1943. It reports its employees at 266,835—a decline of 12,439 since 1945. This figure

has doubtless been boosted since the first of the year, as the operations have been rising to a new peak of intensity.

Second In Command

Infatuation with the importance of U. S. Steel must not make us blind to other glittering facets in the iron and steel world. The second in command is the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. Like U. S. Steel, it is a holding company of 50 subsidiaries, more or less and is a combination of varied industrial pursuits other than iron and steel production. For instance, Bethlehem is the largest shipbuilder in the nation.

The corporation's iron ore comes from the Gogebic, Marquette, Menominee, Cuyuna, Mesabi and Vermillion Ranges in Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota. Besides these Great Lakes sources, Bethlehem owns and mines iron ore reserves in Cornwall Borough, Pennsylvania and in Chile, Cuba and Venezuela. Its coal mines equipped for operation are in the vicinity of Ellsworth and Johnstown, Pennsylvania and Fairmont and Marion County, West Virginia.

Bethlehem's steel plants are located in the following places: Sparrows Point, Maryland (outside of Baltimore); Lackawanna and Bladell, New York (near Buffalo); Bethlehem, Johnstown, Steelton, Williamsport and Lebanon, Pennsylvania; Seattle, Washington; and South San Francisco and Los Angeles, California. At the beginning of 1945 the company's installations in these places consisted of 1,713 by-product coke ovens with apparatus for the recovery and rectification of benzol products, 31 blast furnaces, 6 Bessemer converters, 133 open-hearth furnaces and 9 electric furnaces. With these properties it

(Continued on page 203)

State ANTI-LABOR Laws

Rushing to Extremes

STATE laws directed against labor unions are rushing to absurd extremes. The fundamental constitutional rights of wage earners are not only invaded, but also destroyed. Although anti-labor state laws differ in degree, they bear the earmark of one hand, and one brain. They have every earmark of being prepared in a single legal shop in New York, and smuggled down to the willing minions of monopoly, to cripple labor unions.

While the movement spreads to destroy the labor union movement, trade associations, with monopolistic intent, drive toward greater centralization for themselves and greater power.

The unconstitutionality of the anti-labor state laws is evident to the layman. The unconstitutionality is so apparent the laws become absurd, but this does not deter the head monopolists, and their legal staffs, from slapping them on. The monopolists know how to retard court action, and they hope to delay court decisions through long legal process, mulcting union treasuries.

An Old Routine

This was the routine of the old American plan and anti-boycott association, and now these professional labor baiters are merely using the power of the state to destroy labor, even as they prate about free enterprise. Free enterprise for whom?

The enterprising monopolists and their legal staffs start in states by pretending two things: (a) that they are protecting employees in public service; (b) that they are going to assist in "just settlement of labor disputes."

In one state, a law was recently passed, which provides for compulsory arbitration (remember the Kansas state courts?). The arbitration board is to be appointed by the Governor. Labor is denied any participation in the act other than to have one representative present who may, by special permission, advise with the arbitrator. Labor is specifically denied a vote of determination.

Workers Lose Their Rights

Wage earners are therefore deprived of the privilege of free men in collective bargaining—in fixing the price at which they will sell their labor—in determining or fixing the amount for which they are willing to exchange the product of their own God-given human machine.

Subtly, deviously and with malice toward wage earners, one section of the act lays the foundation for the establishment of a permanent injunction enjoining and restraining labor determining for itself whether it will exercise the right to work or to refuse to work accordingly as conditions of employment are acceptable or non-acceptable to the individuals who labor.

The authors of the act recognized the factfulness of the above accusation in the preparation of the act itself. As evidence

Fundamental, constitutional and human rights now impaired,
Labor fights

of warrant for this statement it is only necessary to refer to another section of the act. In this section the author or authors, realizing the susceptibility of the act to a proven charge of unconstitutionality, and feeling they should do something to ward off possibilities in this direction, wrote the following soothing syrup:

Smoothing It Over

"Nothing in this act shall be construed to require an individual employee to render labor or service without his consent, or to make illegal the quitting of his labor or service or the withdrawal from his place of employment unless done in concert or by agreement with others. No court shall have power to issue any process to compel an individual employee to render labor or service or to remain at his place of employment without his consent. It is the intent of this act only to forbid employees to leave their employment in concert or to cause a work slow down or stoppage in concert, and to forbid an employer to lock out his employees, in any case where the resultant interruption of public service would cause severe hardship to a substantial number of persons."

The subtlety of the above-quoted section of the act is self-evident in view of its utter hypocritical defiance of interpretation of the rights of labor as expressed by some of the best minds that ever occupied a place on the Supreme Court of the United States in proclaiming that what one man may legally do, any number of men may in combination lawfully do.

Labor Denied Collective Bargaining

Another section of the so-called act definitely, emphatically and incontrovertibly denies labor the right of collective bargaining.

ing assured and guaranteed labor by the National Labor Relations Act. One section magnanimously permits labor to have a representative—one representative if you please—to sit with the board of arbitrators, but such representative shall sit in an advisory capacity only and without vote. Of course the sponsors of the act would attempt to argue that nothing in the act prevents collective bargaining—that the act or the provisions of the act do not become operative unless and until collective bargaining has failed. Well, let the sponsors of the act make their own choice of position. Let the sponsors of the act attempt to explain without insulting public intelligence whether or not compulsory arbitration is a continuance of collective bargaining or under the provisions of this act a fiat by Government.

False Claims

If they claim it is a continuance of arbitration, their claim is obviously false. If they insist that labor can be considered as engaged in collective bargaining under circumstances involving non-representation of labor in the arbitration proceedings, then representation without an effective voice spoken from those represented is recognizable only as a rag doll dummy representation.

If the proponents of the act admit that the purpose of the act is to regulate wages by Government fiat or decree, then we will of course be compelled to give them credit for being bold and we should be warned of their determination in advising us that wage earners employed by public utilities are not considered free men but are in every sense employees under terms arbitrarily dictated by the state.

Courts have on numerous occasions held that wages and even the earning of wages constitute property rights. Article V of the Bill of Rights provides:

"No person shall * * * be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without full compensation."

Property rights are in every sense private property. We therefore have the legislature in this case, telling the employees of the public utilities that the Bill of Rights was written for everybody except for public utility employees. This, I am sure, will constitute strange information. Fortunately, due process of law is a term embracing constitutional law.

Let us analyze procedures. The employees want improvements in wages, hours and working conditions. The employers don't want to concede the improvements. The employees are unsuccessful in bargaining with the employer because the employer—under the act—has the privilege of sitting back and doing nothing about it. The employees cannot strike. As an alternative procedure they must take their complaint to the governor. The governor appoints a conciliator. The conciliator cannot budge the employer. The governor then appoints arbitrators, none of whom shall be representatives of the employees. However, these arbitrators, provided they are competent and qualified in the estimation of the governor, will determine the wages that the employees shall receive. The employees must accept the wages—or exercise their

(Continued on page 203)



Caesar rides again

Interdependence of Farm and City WORKERS

OBJECT LESSON: CALIFORNIA

It should not surprise anybody to learn that all of California labor is united and militant in a fight over land policy now shaping up in the U. S. Senate. The California Brothers know at first hand what eastern labor, for the most part, has to learn out of a book—that an underprivileged, fluid agricultural labor force inevitably means the serious weakening of organized industrial labor.

Out there, they've lived through the days of "Grapes of Wrath," when unemployed workers from the field-factories roamed the highways in thousands and became a cheap labor source for industry; and they know that only the sudden vast increase in West Coast industry called forth by the war saved a bad situation.

The Downey Bill

Senator Sheridan Downey of California has introduced a bill to exempt California's big Central Valley project from the acreage limitation provisions of the reclamation law. To the California boys, the issue here is simple and clear: passage of the Downey bill would spell the eventual death of the family farm throughout most of California's agricultural area and the consummation of total control by corporation owners of the farm labor market. The rural slums and exploited migrants of prewar California became a national scandal and dragged heavily on the effort of all the state's organized labor; but the kind of development Downey's move would legalize would make those years seem like the good old days.

This California land fight is really a water fight. In the Golden State, as throughout the irrigated West, land without water is worthless. Most of the land in the 500-mile-long Central Valley either has no water at all, or has an unreliable supply which must be supplemented with water from the CVP. The Reclamation Law, which Downey would repeal for the project, says that no more than 160 acres in single ownership or 320 acres in community property may receive project water. This is the legal amount of water a man may receive whether he owns 20 acres or 20,000. The big landowner, however, may receive water for his "excess" acres if he agrees to sell them off within 10 years. Application of the law would discourage further aggrandizement of company operations and would eventually serve to break up existing factory-farms into the small, owner-operated farms which provide healthy competition, employ stable labor and build permanent national wealth.

Mouthpiece for Big Business

But the California Senator speaks for the companies—not simply the corporation growers, but also the liquor distillers, big packers, chain grocers and fertilizer manufacturers who have been buying up small

Central Valley, California, split in battle over power and land

farms in the Central Valley and consolidating them into large farms serving their own enterprises. This expansion of factory farms proceeded during the war, and continues today on an even greater scale, inspired largely by the hope and expectation that Downey's repeal fight will be successful.

California labor, in company with small farmers, small businessmen, church and veteran groups, answers Downey with a big "No." C. J. Haggerty, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, recently summed up labor's position on the issue when he said: "In spite of the number of attacks, we are still as firmly convinced as ever that the acreage limitation of the (Reclamation) laws is equitable, that it is supported by the will of the majority, and that it will safeguard the general living standards of our citizens."

Brother Haggerty's appreciation of the meaning which the character and welfare of the rural economy have to the general population, and to labor in particular, should be emulated by labor elsewhere, just as the Downey proposal presents a potential threat to all American labor. A high living standard for the American farmer is as important to labor as its own standard, and permanent year-round employment for farm labor is as important as the union contract.

RESOLUTION

Whereas, Two bills have been introduced into Congress (S. 66 and H.R. 656) to repeal the 160-acre limitation on water supplied to private lands in Central Valley; and

Whereas, This effort at repeal represents a huge water grab by a few land monopolists; and

Whereas, This abuse of the generosity of the taxpayers of the nation for the benefit of concentrated special interests, if successful, will jeopardize the willingness of eastern and southern Senators and Congressmen to vote the great appropriations for reclamation which California needs to develop its natural resources and to care for its fast-growing population; and

Whereas, This evil of corporate land monopoly is one of long-standing in California and notorious for its vast extent; and

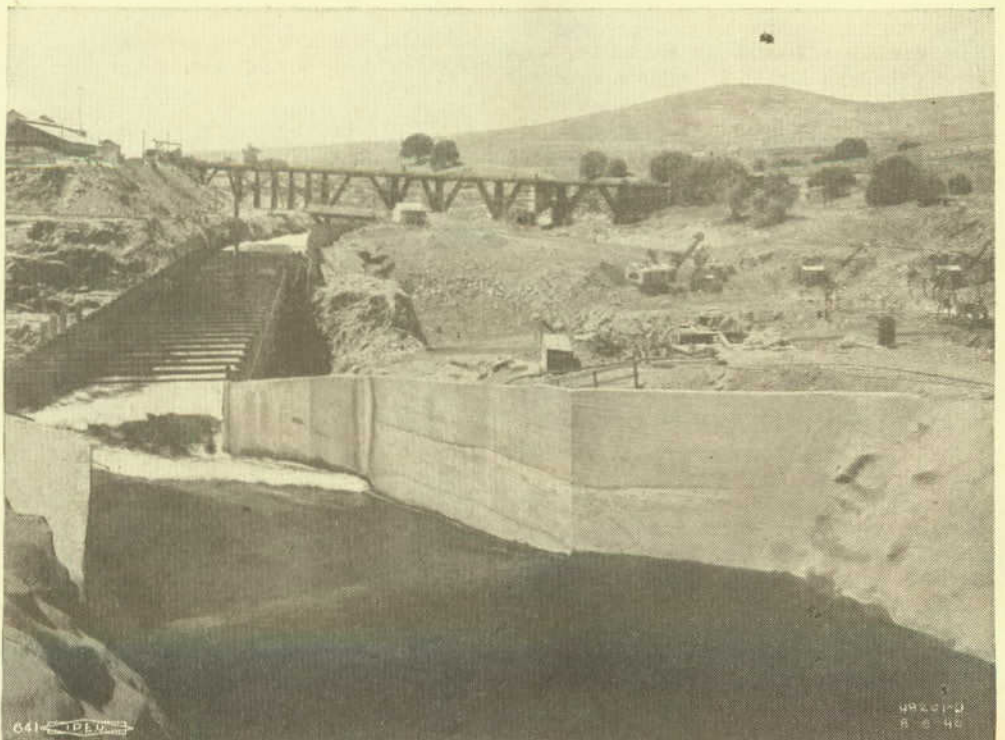
Whereas, San Francisco labor has always stood for elimination of the causes of agrarian discontent in California, and in 1879 led the forces which wrote the principle of land limitation into our State Constitution; therefore be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council condemns in unsparing terms this attempt to repeal the national land law, to frustrate its grand purpose of keeping open to all the door of opportunity upon the land, to perpetuate the evils of land monopoly which now blanket our valleys with the weight of concentrated power and the eternal life of great corporations; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be transmitted to the chairmen of the Committees on Public Lands of the Senate and the House, respectively, to the Congressmen from San Francisco, to the San Francisco delegation in the State Legislature, and to the press; and be it finally

Resolved, That this resolution also be sent to all affiliated unions of this council

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Friant Dam in center of Central Valley irrigation system.



Instructors and officers of L. U. No. 6's Code Course. Charles J. Foehn (at table).

BROTHERHOOD *Is Going* *To School Today*

ELECTRIC CODE COURSE

By Charles J. Foehn

TO increase the efficiency of employees and employers in meeting the advanced methods of electrical installations as required by the new 1947 *National Electrical Code*, State of California Safety Orders and the 1947 Supplemental Rules and Regulations of the City and County of the San Francisco Department of Electricity, L. U. No. 6 has launched a "back to school" movement and dispatched invitations to enroll to electricians, contractors, and estimators.

To attain this objective, assistance of the San Francisco Board of Education was sought through Mr. O. D. Adams, assistant superintendent, who gave his enthusiastic support in establishing the course. He assigned Mr. Joseph E. Clisham, Brother member of Local No. 6 and a coordinator of trade and industrial education for the San Francisco public schools, the job of certifying a new instructor, providing an auditorium, installing a public address system, registering students, reproducing instructional material, including local rules and regulations, and many other details involved in getting the class under way.

Capable Instructor

Brother Harold L. Gerber, as the most outstanding man in the estimation of employers and electrical workers alike, was prevailed upon to teach the course. It is very fortunate for Local No. 6 that it has for a member a man who has proved his ability as an instructor, and in addition has the confidence and respect of the electrical industry in this area, as an authority in all matters pertaining to electrical and mechanical construction.

Mr. Gerber was formerly chief inspector, Department of Electricity of the City and County of San Francisco, which position he

Local unions hold classes on codes, craft lore, and electronics

held many years. He is now associated with a large consulting engineering concern. His background of experience, plus having the "know how" in getting things done, make him invaluable to our organization.

Registration of over 800 members at the first session of the electrical code course at Horace Mann School auditorium is evidence of the ability and popularity of our instructor, and also, that instruction on the electrical code is welcomed by our members.

Attendance Nearly Doubled

A large representative group of electrical contractors, estimators, and Department of Electricity inspectors is attending regularly. After the second session of the course, attendance increased to over 1,300 persons, requiring a larger auditorium. The course was then moved to Mission High School auditorium, where a seating capacity of 1,600 is available to take care of the normal growth of the class.

All present agreed that L. U. No. 6 had made a great step forward in sponsoring the course, and that trade education of this type will be the answer to critics of organized labor on the subject of the efficiency of workers in the electrical industry.

One thousand copies of the 1947 *National Electrical Code* were purchased by Local No. 6, and these books were distributed free to members at the first session. Supplemental City and County of San Francisco Department of Electricity regulations are being reproduced by the school department and will be distributed at each session.

Our members are benefiting greatly by the concise manner in which the instructor interprets the many new developments outlined in the 1947 code. All questions from the floor are repeated by the instructor and answered promptly and in detail over the public address system. In many instances interpretations of definitions and sections of the code are illustrated with sketches on the blackboard. It is surprising the number of "on-the-job" questions that are evaluated and solved during a session to the complete satisfaction of everyone enrolled.

Model Students

The lecture method of instruction is used, and has proved very satisfactory in giving instruction to this large group. Attendance at each session is 100 percent, and the deportment of the assemblage has been commented on by school officials as surpassing many similar activities conducted by the school department. All present listen with rapt attention to the instructor imparting information on how to apply electrical code regulations and use these facts to solve the realistic problems of tomorrow's job.



1947 National Electrical Code Course, L. U. No. 6, San Francisco



1947 ELECTRICAL APPRENTICE GRADUATING CLASS—L. U. 134, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The cooperative relations prevailing between electrical contractors and L. U. No. 6 is evident at the code course evening sessions. Employers and employees attend after working hours, and take an active interest in the discussions. In an expanding electrical industry, keeping ahead of new techniques and developments, presents a challenge to all engaged in this work to advance intellectually, and thereby provide a greater service to the community.

CHICAGO APPRENTICES GRADUATE

As proof that apprenticeship really pays dividends, and in an effort to meet the growing need for skilled craftsmen, Local No. B-134, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, initiated 100 graduating apprentices into journeymanship Thursday night, March 6, at Electrical Workers Hall, 49 North Ogden Ave., Chicago.

Service Training Credited

Most of these apprentices completed training interrupted by the war while others received credit for experience acquired while in the armed services. The program under which they were trained was formulated by the Chicago Electrical Industry Joint Apprenticeship Committee, with the assistance of the Apprentice-Training Service of the United States Department of Labor. This committee consists of equal representation by the electrical contractors' association and Local No. B-134, I. B. E. W. This apprenticeship program is approved by and registered with the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship.

In advancing these apprentices to the status of journeymanship, Local No. B-134 held "open house" and was honored by numerous visiting guests, including representatives of the Chicago Board of Education, Washburne Trade School, the Apprentice-Training Service of the United States Department of Labor, the contractors association and the I. B. E. W.

The Program

The presentation exercises, which opened with the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner," were in charge of Harry Hughes,

one of the members of the joint committee, who gave an excellent resume of the activities of the committee and the operation of the program. Tom Murray acted as master of ceremonies in presenting the apprentices to the organization. The certificates of completion of apprenticeship, awarded to apprentices who complete their training under approved programs by the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, were presented to the apprentices by John Murphy, chairman of the joint committee. The certificates of journeymanship, awarded by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, were presented by Michael Boyle, business manager of the local. Charles M. Paulsen, president of the local union, presented the apprentices with I. B. E. W. membership buttons.

The principal address of the evening was given by Past International President H. H. Broach, who at the present time is special representative of the International Office, as well as secretary of the International Executive Council. Mr. Broach outlined the progress of organized labor during the past 25 years, illustrating what the labor movement means to the American people.

Business Manager Boyle gave a brief outline of the progress of Local No. 134, pointing out that in the past 35 years it has progressed from an "ordinary" local union to one of the largest and best in the country.

TOP COMMITTEE MEETS

The executive committee of the General Committee on Apprenticeship for the construction industry met in Washington April 3. This is a labor-management agency and has a marked influence on trends in apprentice training in this country. A full panel was present. The personnel of the executive committee is as follows:

George S. Stuart (Chairman), Executive Director, Painting and Decorating Contractors of America.

E. H. Herzberg, Chairman, Apprenticeship Committee, National Electrical Contractors' Association.

Joseph C. Fitts, Secretary, Heating, Pip-

ing and Air Conditioning Contractors' National Association.

W. J. Barney, Chairman, Apprenticeship Committee, Associated General Contractors of America, Inc.

John E. Rooney, General President, Operative Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association.

L. M. Raftery, General Secretary-Treasurer, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

M. H. Hedges, Director of Research, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

M. A. Hutcheson, First General Vice President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The executive committee expressed satisfaction in the fact that Congress did not cut the appropriation for the Apprentice Training Service this year, while most government departments got radical cuts.

The executive committee made plans to concentrate its efforts in fields where the most need lies. This was believed to be in bricklaying and plastering. Conditions in the electrical industry were said to be above the average. In order to advance good labor-management relations the committee appointed a sub-committee to call on President Gray of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the A. F. of L. to ask his cooperation in setting up joint apprenticeship committees.

The following recommendations were made to the staff by the executive committee:

1. That the new apprenticeship agreement form approved on December 12 be printed by the Apprentice Training Service and used instead of the present form.
2. That the executive committee approve the request of the Building and Construction Joint Apprenticeship Council of Kansas City to become affiliated and work with the General Committee on Apprenticeship for the Construction Industry.
3. That the executive committee urge all construction joint apprenticeship committees in each area to form a building and construction joint apprenticeship

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Anonymous Letters—Shame

The Cowardice of Mental Depravity Before and After the Convention

Prior to the Twenty-second Convention of our Brotherhood held at San Francisco, California, September 2-September 10, 1946, I announced my candidacy for the International Presidency of our Brotherhood. After leaving Washington and before I reached San Francisco for attendance at the convention, some of those opposed to my candidacy, in desperation, caused to be mailed from Washington and Chicago, a letter purportedly announcing the withdrawal of my candidacy and in order to create an impressive result in the election, the sponsors of the letter exceeded anonymity to the extent of forging my signature to the letter. Other communications flooded the mails anonymously, slandering me and others believed to be in support of my candidacy. Visualizing this dastardly procedure as a yardstick by which to measure the desperation of those who opposed my election, I believed that the failure of their efforts would be sufficient to discourage further indulgence in their weak-minded attempts and that certainly they would not resort to such damnable tactics in a spirit of revenge. My conception of "good sportsmanship" possibly misled me to underestimate the bitterness and the venomous disappointment that has served as fuel to the flames of their own vindictiveness.

In mid-March this year there was anonymously mailed to our local unions what was described as,

" * * * a partial analysis taken from the Lockwood investigation of Electrical Workers' Local Union No. 3, New York—it shows what labor people must contend with in order to work in so-called free America."

It ended with bitter condemnation of individuals identified in our Brotherhood by their accomplishments in behalf of the membership. So the anonymous letter writers are still engaged in their nefarious pastime.

It is not our intention to be distracted from our duties as we see them nor to consume valuable time by dignifying anonymity with recognition. However, some of our local unions have protested the purpose and procedure of anonymous letter writers and in order to once and for all times assure our local unions that they are not alone in their contempt for people who stoop to anonymity, this one reply is made.

As previously stated, before and since our last Convention our local union officers have been subjected to forged letters, anonymous letters and cartoons—all with a brazen disregard for fact and truth. Men who write factual criticism have nothing to fear by signing their names. Men of honor and integrity never hide behind anonymity.

We welcome factual criticism. Even unjust criticism, is better than none. Without criticism we would be helpless to right wrongs or to expose scoundrels. When criticism comes, regardless of its kind, we weigh it and try

to follow the rule of considering the motive and the source.

But we have only contempt for the character assassin, for the sneak who wallows in the filth of anonymity, who struts in the gloomy depths of moral cowardice shouting self-righteousness in a vacuum and throwing poisoned arrows from the shadows, and who is consciously too ashamed, too slimy and too cowardly to come out in the daylight of courageous discussion.

For centuries mankind has battled the snake that crawled on its belly and struck from the cover of grass. The snake is a princely creature in comparison to the mole that from the darkness underground gnaws at and destroys the roots of the sustenance of man.

The last anonymous letter, mailed from New York and St. Louis in mid-March, was obviously the desperate cry of poor convention losers. It breathed vilification, spite and hate unequalled. We can imagine the disgust of any local officer reading such malicious unsigned matter to our members.

Someone has said a man can fail many times but that *he* is not a failure until he begins to blame others. Some men fail and lose with dignity, good grace and sportsmanship. They realize all cannot win. Other men, when they lose and cannot make deals to get what they want, yell "stop thief." They balk at nothing, stoop to sneer, smear and jeer.

But disappointed dodgers cannot cover up their own failures and behavior by calling others names. And if we are to judge a man by whom his friends are, then we must also judge by whom he considers his enemies.

They say patience is a virtue. We like to be patient with those so unfortunate as to be recognized only as moral bankrupts, but we cannot be tolerant of the mole that goes underground and in the darkness of anonymity gnaws at the roots of progress for our Brotherhood. Our sense of obligation compels protection of the Brotherhood against destruction from within as well as from without. We ask for constructive criticism. Criticism from those who disagree with us enjoys a priority of welcome over congratulations from those whose thoughts are in synchronism with our own thinking. We believe that criticism is the best stimulant for men honestly engaged in the pursuit of progress in behalf of fellowmen. But we cannot and will not be swayed from our course, nor influenced in our thinking by spineless creatures so void of principle and so destitute of the courage of conviction that they conceal in shame the name their parents gave them.

Sincerely,

D. W. Lacy
International President

LIVING SIRE SUMS UP UNION TALE

By MARSHALL LEAVITT
and ANDY HARVEY, L. U. No. 124

TO a majority of present-day members of the I. B. E. W., the history of the Brotherhood stretches back into antiquity and electric motors came into use along with the steamboat and the sewing machine. Probably few of them noted particularly the name of J. H. Gallaher, L. U. No. 1, in the long list of pension applicants in the January issue of the JOURNAL. Yet this incredible man has carried card number six from the birth of the Brotherhood until now—which practically spans the life of the electrical industry as applied to commercial current.

Only One Remains

Brother Gallaher is the sole survivor of the little group of 10 young electricians who met in the old Stolle Hall, at 13th and Biddle Streets, St. Louis, in 1891, and affixed their signatures to the original charter of the I. B. E. W. Gallaher was the first treasurer and his principal duty was passing the hat for the hall rent. Later he served in each local office in turn including that of unpaid business agent. They were a hardy crew, young, enthusiastic and unafraid. The union idea was new and radical then, and locals had no legal standing. It took guts to keep it going . . . and vision. They originated the present JOURNAL, and J. T. Kelley was the first editor.

As It Was

Gallaher went to work for the Laclede Light Company when he was 19 years old. Their plant was located at 12th and Locust, on which site the Jefferson Hotel—I.B.E.W. headquarters during the 1941 convention—now stands. The electrical industry was confined almost wholly to commercial arc lighting, in those days, the rate being one cent per hour per light. There wasn't any code, the boys simply bored holes in the joist and pulled in asbestos covered wire. Nor were there any jurisdictional squabbles; the same gang did both the inside and outside work. Electric motors were crude and inefficient affairs, and steam was the prevailing source of power.

The First Strike

Journeymen's wages were pretty small, compared to present rates; \$2.00 for a 10-hour day, six days a week. The first major strike came in 1896 and lasted four months. The strike was lost, as Brother Gallaher recalls it. Probably there were no immediate benefits, but the history of L. U. No. 1 shows that first strike inspired the strength and courage to keep St. Louis the nation's leader in the matter of advancing wages and shortening hours.

When you talk with Brother Gallaher you find it hard to place this active, alert man as one of the founding fathers of the Brotherhood. Somehow electrical practice seems too firmly imbedded in our national life to admit so recent a sponsor. He is of medium height with a proper girth for his age, while his eyes sparkle through his heavy-rim glasses with a vivacity which quite belies his 76 years. His interest and enthusiasm in the proceedings of the recent convention in San Francisco, which he at-

(Continued on page 199)



(Left to right) Andy Harvey, L. U. No. 124; J. H. Gallaher, "Big Gus" Loopker, Leo Hennessy, L. U. No. 1.

Group Health Association Widens Member Scope

A SUCCESSFUL cooperative medical society in the nation's capital is seeking new members. Union members are now eligible on a group basis. The name of the society is Group Health Association. It is operated by the members: it represents a truly cooperative society.

Employees of the Federal and District Government and union and private industry groups, may join either as individuals or as members of a group from their agency.

The individual admissions procedure is now available to persons in private employment, and persons in private employment may also secure the special advantages of the group admissions procedure.

GHA benefits are available to the immediate family group living with the member.

Advantages

Persons who join as members of a group secure the following advantages: (1) no application fee and no entrance physical examination; (2) no restrictions for conditions existing prior to membership; (3) immediate eligibility for services for conditions pre-existing membership (except for limitation on services for pregnancy and elective surgery during the first 10 months of membership).

A GHA group shall consist of a suitable percentage: of employees of a single employer; of persons in one administrative unit of a business or government agency; of persons in one building or office. Arrangements may be made for employer contributions. Provisions must be made for single payment for the entire group unless a special exemption is secured.

All group applications are subject to final approval of the association. Sex and age composition of a group will be considered in acting on an application.

Present members of GHA may secure the advantages of the group admissions procedure by becoming part of a suitable group. Members may retain membership after leaving the original group through which they entered the association.

Individual Membership

Employees of the Federal and District Government and individuals may join GHA on their individual application. The application together with a fee of \$2.00 for each person listed is submitted to the association. In some cases it is necessary to provide as a condition for admission that the monthly dues will not cover services for specific conditions present at the time of admission. Such restrictions are imposed on the basis of physical examination or, in the event such examination is waived, on the basis of later medical findings. Restrictions are removed when the condition is corrected or if the person becomes a member of a group.

Monthly Dues	With Hospitalization	Without Hospitalization
Member	\$3.00	\$2.50
Adult Dependent	3.00	2.50
Child	2.00	1.75

The rate for children is for each of the first three child dependents under 21 years. There is no charge for additional children.

Individual members secure a 5 percent discount for dues paid a year in advance. Group members secure a 5 percent discount monthly when dues are paid in a single payment for the group.

For the first home call in any illness \$1.00 is charged if the call is within an airline radius of 8 miles from the clinic, or \$2.00 if it is within a radius of 8 to 15 miles. No

(Continued on page 199)

(Continued from April)

THE American Federation of Labor has established in its Washington, D. C., headquarters a research department that furnishes labor statistics to all affiliated unions. The AFL annual report of 1944 contains these references to the AFL Research Department:

"The postwar period will be characterized by two dominating forces: the effort to achieve full employment and revolutionary technical changes. . . . There will be need of technically trained persons who understand how to measure effects and interpret measurements . . . the union also needs advice of persons who can keep us forewarned of production and technical changes . . . educational and training opportunities . . . fact finding. . . .

"In arranging for research services . . . affiliated unions . . . should base all arrangements on the principle that research is a service to the union and its officers. . . .

"Research services alone can supply the Federation and its officers with the necessary factual knowledge and background upon which they can continue to base their union policies. . . . We concur, then, on the necessity for increasing the research services, as well as augmenting of Labor's personnel in the specialized field."¹²

Specialized Service

The AFL, like the affiliated ILGWU, also appears to regard research as more of a specialized service office for the use of union officials in negotiation and planning of purely union action than an autonomous publicity and political action department.

The CIO maintains a staff of economic and legal advisers in a separate Washington, D. C., office building, called the CIO Research and Education Department. Here is assembled and analyzed the information which is funneled out to affiliated CIO unions as technical bargaining and organizing data and distributed to the masses of workers in the form of books and pamphlets as political and economic action propaganda.

Of course, both the AFL and CIO national offices issue weekly news sheets, which include items on current economic affairs and various graphs and statistical tables, all of which are prepared by the research departments of the national offices or of affiliated unions. The AFL and CIO research departments also, in most cases deal with the daily press and prepare radio programs and printed material for public distribution. Both help prepare speeches delivered by organization officials. And both gather facts for use of officials in conferences and hearings conducted by agencies and officials of the Federal Government.

Some unions carry on research in a less organized manner than do the powerful industrial and trade unions. Even such a large union as the International Association of Machinists has no large staff of economists and engineers. In a recent talk with Mr. Flinn, the union statistician, he gave me the impression that his office does not do much research on a national scale but just work on current and immediate local problems. A letter from H. A. Schrader, IAM director of research, confirms my impression. It reads as follows:

Economic Aspects of Labor Union RESEARCH

By COLONEL GEORGE ALBERT MOORE, U.S.A., and WILLIAM BERGER

Second installment of interesting survey of research institutions in the field of labor

"You have requested information, which I am sorry to say, we do not have on a national scale. We develop programs both on a local area basis and a national basis, but all of these programs are finally worked out either through the local areas or local lodges affected by the program itself.

"As an illustration, in connection with apprentice training we have certain fundamentals and principles that are the guiding light for the negotiations of apprentice training on a local basis and apprentice-training programs are generally applicable to either a single employer or a group of employers in one area.

"Again referring to another subject, such as the educational programs. These programs, while generally under the direction of the Grand Lodge, who advises and consults with the local lodges, are usually carried through to a conclusion by the local lodges."¹³

The office of the United Shoe Workers of America, CIO, in Washington, D. C., has a one-man research staff, or rather a keeper of files and records. He told me that the union does no research, and the Department of Labor directory of labor unions does not list a research director for this union.

The research departments of other unions are in the throes of inception. For example, Dr. George T. Brown, research director of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the U. S. and Canada, AFL, writes:

" . . . the U. A. of J. P. and S. F. has only recently initiated a research department.

"At the present time we are engaged in determining the age distribution of the members of the United Association in order that the convention may discuss intelligently the problems arising from the death benefit plan now in operation.

"The department also is taking an active role concerning internal jurisdictional strife within the U. A. Series of articles have been prepared. . . . This entire problem and a solution proposed by a special committee will be considered by . . . the convention in September of 1946.

"These two special assignments have delayed the laying out of a comprehensive plan of research which will cover studies in wages and hours and working conditions of our members as well as a careful check on legislative proposals—both Federal and State—which will affect us.

"The very next project which we will

undertake involves the status of employment of Plumbers and Steam Fitters. This analysis will be made in light of the expected demand for these craftsmen arising from the National Housing Program."¹⁴

Wide Field Covered

We have touched merely at the surface of labor union research organizations, but we have examined a representative group of research offices. We have seen that the collection of facts by labor unions extends to a wide field of problems involving the working conditions of union members. In general the older, richer and more conservative unions, practically all of them AFL affiliates or Railway Brotherhoods, tend to use their research departments for the study of technical and detailed matters of primary concern to union officials, business agents and negotiators. The industrial unions, most of them CIO affiliates, although quite as active as AFL unions in collecting facts useful in bargaining with employers and settling questions of working conditions of their members, tend to use their research departments more broadly, in the sense that they also seek to establish a factual basis for a wider political and economic influence for the members of their union.

Some of the exceptions to this thesis we have noted. Some unions, both CIO and AFL, have no research departments at all, some conduct restricted research activities. Some research departments are merely libraries, others are really engineering offices.

But on the whole the work and influence of research departments is on the increase. With the growing role of government arbitration and mediation services, there is bound to be a further increase. Whether the centralized research offices of CIO and AFL headquarters in Washington will assume importance at the expense of the scattered research offices of the international unions remains to be seen, but the specialized needs of the various unions must also be satisfied.

Union Research Publications

The most concrete illustration of the product of union research is a research publication. A union negotiator may score brilliantly because of the incontrovertible facts supplied him by his research director. A legislator may be won over completely by the compelling data compiled by a union statistician. A research department may resolve in a single survey the organizational problems besetting the union. A plant manager may change his job methods overnight because of a union job survey.

But all these products of labor union research are hidden in the usually secret give

¹² Report to AFL Annual Convention, 1944, p. 140, pp. 585, 586.

¹³ Schrader, H. A., Letter to Col. G. A. Moore, March 11, 1946.

¹⁴ Brown, George T., Letter to Col. G. A. Moore, March 18, 1946.

and take of union-management bargaining or by the transient nature of oral presentation of facts.

In the great mass of reports, pamphlets, magazines, newspapers, and tear sheets issued by labor unions, the product of research assumes definite form. Here the fruits of research may be analyzed and dissected and their species determined. Here the synthesis of research with information occurs in observable form.

Effective Illustrations

A common characteristic of printed matter published and distributed by labor unions is its concern for the welfare of the working man. It is usually persuasive in tenor. Much of it is well written. It often makes free and effective use of tables, graphs and illustrations. The quality of its format, especially when it is a regular publication of a large international union or of the AFL or CIO, is highly professional. The material gathered by the union research department is, except in the most technical and restricted publications, often expertly woven around readable copy or interesting charts and illustrations.

The Shipyard Worker, a magazine published weekly by the Industrial Union of Shipyard Workers, is an example of a wide-awake, aggressive, newsy union publication. It smacks of the hard work, danger, we-make-stuff of the shipyards and docks. I know shipyard workers from my recent experience in planning and supervising the hiring of hundreds of these workers of all types and colors and races for the Transportation Corps at Newport News, Virginia. The Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company has an unrivalled record of good labor relations and one of the most successful apprenticeship plans and educational schools in existence in the industry. The waterfront labor problem there has been handled with tact, vision and wisdom by both labor and management despite latent race antagonisms. The part played by the calmly informative union weekly in keeping working conditions stable there, has by no means been small.

Some factual union publications include AFL's *Labor Information Bulletin*, published monthly, and CIO's *Economic Outlook*, also published monthly. Both contain learned and fact-packed surveys of varied aspects of unionism and are designed more for technical than the workers' use. The AFL points out that its research staff is alert and often able to compile data for publication before anyone else.

Pamphlets

The CIO Department of Research and Education regularly publishes small, attractive, and informative pamphlets designed mainly for union members. In conjunction with the CIO Political Action Committee, the department has issued a number of illustrated and highly-pointed pamphlets.

An example of the research work of one of the 17 railroad brotherhoods is the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees' booklet, *Arbitration Awards under the Railway Labor Act for Years 1926-29*, of primary use to research workers.

Among the less technical publications of the brotherhoods is *The Railroad Trainman*, published monthly by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Some research data is



THEY VIEW THE PANORAMIC LAYOUT

well-presented. For example, the June, 1944, issue includes an interesting chart on the growth of the union's membership during the preceding 10 years. The February, 1946, issue contains an interesting compilation of the 1945-46 rules and wage movement, arranged in chronological order. The March, 1946, issue has an article on the excess profits of some of the 76 railroads in receivership and indicates a high quality of work in the field of research.

Wartime Wages and Railroad Labor, a book by A. F. Whitney, research director as well as president of the Trainmen's Brotherhood, is a history of railway disputes of the past few years. Although the book often takes the form of an apologia to the membership, it is meaty and shows accurate accumulation of facts.

Although the International Association of Firefighters, affiliated with the AFL, say they really have no research department, their publications indicate they have a good statistical department and that their legal department has done much research work. Their monthly magazine, *International Firefighter*, is bright and informative. Some of the booklets they have published deal with such subjects as superannuation and disability pensions, death benefits, model civil service laws, wages and working conditions, and old-age pensions.

For Special Mention

I have selected four representative types of union research publications for special comment. One which I consider among the best products of research is the pamphlet, *CIO Case for Substantial Pay Increases*,¹⁶ in which the CIO outlined its program for collective bargaining during the postwar reconversion period. The introduction calls the pamphlet an economic study. Its aims

were "to show that pay increases must be given to assure the necessary volume of purchasing power to keep the wheels of industry turning and avoid another big depression."¹⁷ It argued that wages must be increased by 31 per cent to prevent reduced take-home pay and to equal the drop in wage income caused by the loss of overtime premium wage payments. The pamphlet's format is good and its arguments convincingly presented. It is a noteworthy example of the type of union research which seeks to lead as well as inform the worker.

A similar booklet, this prepared by the United Auto Workers, CIO, is entitled *Purchasing Power for Prosperity*.¹⁸ It is called an economic brief and contains a formidable array of statistics, graphs and tables. It is interlarded with excerpts from the late President Roosevelt's state papers. It argues that a 30 per cent increase in hourly wage rates is necessary to maintain the wartime take-home pay rates. For the auto and aircraft industry it wants a corporation-wide equalization fund in order to maintain uniform wage rates throughout a corporation, specifically General Motors Corporation. It also seeks a social security fund for death, health, accident, and hospitalization insurance.

The booklet, written under the general direction of Walter Reuther, then UAW vice president and director of the General Motors Department, argues that the corporation is able to pay increased wages, wartime worker efficiency will persist, and prices must be held down. Therefore it concludes that consumer demand must be maintained by increased wages.

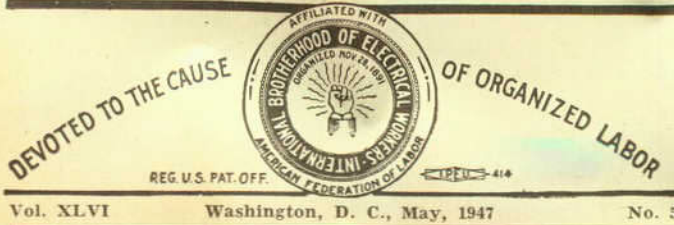
Here is an example of international union

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ *Purchasing Power for Prosperity*, United Auto Workers, General Motors Department, Detroit, Mich., October, 1945.

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Irresponsible Government It makes no difference whether a government is conservative or radical if it is responsible. Irresponsible government is a curse. It moves against the people that it is supposed to serve. The present Congress manifests many characteristics of irresponsible governors. It is vengeful, emotional, and vindictive.

The most obvious example of the irresponsibility of Congress is seen in the mad way it embarked upon the so-called economy program. It virtually disemboweled the United States Department of Labor. It cut off nearly 14 million dollars of the Labor Department's appropriation. Its irresponsibility was manifested completely by the violation of its own philosophy. This Congress went in with the promise of bringing better labor-management relations. In its attack upon the Department of Labor, it took away the very instrumentalities of good labor-management relations. It guillotined the Conciliation Service. It attacked the Bureau of Labor Statistics viciously. It impaired the National Labor Relations Board. It practically made nothing out of the United States Employment Service. It destroyed the Labor Standards Division of the Department of Labor. The Labor Standards Division was an active agency that worked directly with unions in the field of safety, legislation, and education. The Congress cut the Bureau of Labor Statistics 66 percent.

Just glance at some of the statistical material that will have to be discontinued as a result of this vicious cut:

- Employment and payroll statistics
- Data on dwelling units started and completed
- Industry wage studies
- City workers' family budget
- Daily 28-commodity price index
- Direct productivity reports

Good labor-management relations demand conference and negotiation, but conference and negotiation are useless if reliable figures are not available. Labor is never going to be content with figures that come from employer-controlled agencies.

Organized labor has worked for a generation to get a series of public employment exchanges started. United States Employment Service was the result. Now it is virtually wiped out by the severe cuts of the Congress.

There is, of course, such a thing as false economy and the cuts made by the vindictive Congress are examples of bad economy. Many of the best-trained technicians in the Government will lose their jobs. Staffs that have taken years to build are being wiped out. It will take a decade to replace them if sanity ever returns to the minions of the people.

At the same time literally thousands of worthy and loyal Government workers were thrown into the streets. These young people, well trained and patriotic, did excellent service for their Government during the war, working all hours in carrying forward the work of the departments. Without a word of commendation, they are now regarded as parasites, or political pensioners, and are cast into the street without a dismissal wage, many of them losing their annual leave.

This particular Congress does not like unions, but what they are doing to the Government workers will certainly give an impetus to union organization.

Match Book Education Safety match covers have been considered satisfactory advertising media for a long time, but up to date we have not seen safety match covers used for a social purpose until we came upon a package of matches sponsored by the International Distributors, New York, purveyors of scotch and rum. The cover shows a picture of a bomb marked "Hate." The caption is "one word . . . a Block Buster!" Then, underneath this deadly-looking weapon this wholesome sermon:

"Hate—raised blindly against a creed or a color or a race and kept alive by men who know just what the effects can be—can destroy my house and yours.

"If a blast like this threatens your neighborhood—expose it with truths. Sit down together. Talk it over—preserve our home and nation."

Same Old Patterns Who's behind the drive on labor in the Congress? A glance at the lobbyists pressing for extreme and wild legal restrictions on labor reveals that there are no new faces in the lobby, and they are not so numerous. Frequently appears the New York State Chamber of Commerce; the American Farm Bureau Federation; the Committee on Employment Relations of the United States Independent Telephone Association; Strong Steel Foundry Company, Buffalo; Baltimore Association of Commerce; Pacific Foundry Company, San Francisco; Right-To-Work Committee, Omaha; New Orleans Association of Commerce; Property Owners of Arizona; California Packing Corporation. It is to be recalled that among the most bitter anti-union crowd in the last 50 years was the foundryman's association. The American Cyanamid Company wants to apply the anti-trust laws to unions. Why, we don't know, because the Government does not apply them to corporations.

This is not a very comprehensive list, but this is the public that anti-union Congressmen refer to in their

pyrotechnic speeches. They try to create the impression that the world is up in arms against the unions. The world is not up in arms against the unions. Neither is the United States, but the old anti-boycott, the old open shop, the old American Plan crowd, are back at the doors of Congress asking for free enterprise for themselves and restrictions on union organization.

This, of course, does not mean that all business men are such fools. Charles Luckman of the Lever Brothers Company speaks with calmness and sanity on the question.

Public Power Entente What is happening in the great northwest power area certainly has meaning for the whole United States. A new spirit of cooperation between public and private power agencies argues that there is room in as great an industrial country as ours for both public and private power. There was room during the war. Both TVA and the Bonneville areas were the locations for the atomic energy plants and for a great many war establishments, and had we not had public power, the United States would not have been as great in its war production. Up in the northwest the hitherto warring groups have buried the hatchet.

In the northwest, the bulk of electric power is generated in publicly-owned generation stations. The private utilities do not see the need, or the sense, in building competitive power plants to these. They believe that cooperation between the two groups is sensible and economic. Private utilities are prosperous in the northwest and they carry a much bigger load of power distribution. For example, the Northwestern Electric Company, Portland, Oregon, had a peak of 89,000 kilowatts in 1941; now it has a peak of 136,000 kilowatts. Grand Coulee dam, government owned, has room for 18 new generators in its power plant but lacks the money to install them. Private-utility people wish the Government to extend the capacity of production so that the great northwest can be developed on a cooperative basis.

Collective Bargaining—Real A novel agreement has been entered into by a local union of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of Indianapolis, with the RCA Victor plant. This is a real collective bargaining agreement because for concessions made by management, the union agrees to do certain things. RCA grants a completely union shop, but the agreement itself stipulates that support for the union shop by management will be withdrawn unless the individual members of the local union live up to the agreement and do the following:

- (1) Maintain the no-strike clause.
- (2) Maintain production standards specified in the agreement.
- (3) Demonstrate full responsibility in control of members.

This contract has excited a great deal of interest

throughout the United States because of its principle of mutual concessions based on mutual interests.

Prices Are prices too high? Ask any housewife. She knows. Food prices keep climbing; clothing prices keep climbing; house prices keep climbing. The fundamentals of living are shaken to the base. This is not a wholesome situation and it is causing a great deal of discussion and trepidation among men of influence.

Macy's, New York store, bought a full-page ad in New York papers to discuss the meaning of high prices. Incidentally, this advertising stated the basis for a sound economy very clearly and simply, as follows:

"Ours is a mass production economy. Prosperity depends upon full employment. Full employment demands that more and more units be made and sold. There is overwhelming evidence that this cannot be accomplished at the present price levels. We believe that the present high national income and the resultant prosperity can be maintained indefinitely at somewhat lower price levels. Unless prices are lowered, we believe that a business recession is probable.

"The nation is rapidly recovering from war-induced inefficiencies, the shortages of manpower and materials, the stoppages and breaks in the flow of production lines, and the letdown in effort which marks a period when demand exceeds supply. The rising increase in efficiency should be translated into lower prices rather than into additional profits.

"Profit margins in many cases are higher than normal. These profit margins, when pyramided from primary sources through the retailer are a substantial part of price rises. If on the part of everyone, from primary sources through the retailer, there is a willingness to forego abnormal profits, prices can come down.

"Labor wants to continue to enjoy high wages. High production must be the basis for high wages. Our economy can be supported only by high production and high wages. Through high production, prices can come down. Labor is the nation's largest consumer and therefore has the most to gain from lower prices."

Profits There has been animated discussion about profits lately and it continues, but there is good reason for this because profits are out of sight. The respectable *New York Times* published a chart early in April on the relativity of prices, wages, and profits. The paper took a base of 100 in 1939 and showed that profits had soared well above 310 in the eight years involved. While profits had reached the astounding level of 310, wages have moved up since 1939 to 190. Prices stand at about 160 since 1939. Profits are way out of line, and it makes a top-heavy economy and is fraught with danger. We had about the same condition in the years before the 1929 crash. The exorbitant profits are a sign of ill health. There is sound basis in labor's contention that wages can be increased without a rise in prices.



WOMAN'S WORK

WE—VERSUS OUR GRANDMOTHERS

By A WORKER'S WIFE

It was really Brother Northrup's clever little poem on the opposite page that prompted me to choose this subject for our page this month.

For years—ever since I've been old enough to think about things I've been hearing about how much easier life is for the woman of today than it was for our great grandmothers and grandmothers and even our mothers. Now I don't disagree completely. We have more gadgets and labor-saving devices than our grannies ever thought of (those who are fortunate enough to have them!). It is true that our female ancestors wrestled with cook stoves and turned out tremendous meals—made their own bread and churned their butter—sewed their own clothes and sometimes even spun fabric to make them. That was no easy task, by George! It wasn't, and my hat is off to them and I'll give them three long and lusty cheers.

In the Kitchen

BUT, the modern woman certainly has her points. First off—the cooking angle. She has a modern stove and a pressure cooker and running water, etc., etc., to say nothing of frozen foods and packaged goods which make her culinary efforts much lighter than in the “good old days.” However, our modern woman is an expert on nutrition. She knows how to plan balanced, nourishing meals and how to cook her meats and vegetables to preserve the maximum of vitamins and minerals. She makes a study and a science of it and cooks for health and beauty. Still her meals are hearty and appealing and what is most important her family is healthier and better nourished. Grandmother was famous for cooking somewhat on the heavy side with an accent on the fried foods and a hearty contempt for the “grass” known as salad. Mrs. Modern knows a healthier way—the balanced diet with plenty of fresh green vegetables.



We're the Cleanest

Now how about household tasks. No doubt about it—they were bad in grannie's day. But I'll stake something pretty—even my new spring hat—that houses and clothes and people are cleaner today and that a goodly part of the time saved by washing machines and vacuum cleaners, etc., is utilized in keeping things just that much cleaner. Our modern woman, too, is much more conscious of her home and her appearance than those ladies of a by-gone day. She studies interior decorating, color schemes; she makes drapes and slip covers. She makes home a place to “want to live in,” instead of just somewhere to “hang your hat and eat and sleep.” And today's woman tries to keep young and attractive and well-dressed. Our grandmothers were old at 40 but Mrs. Modern at 40 or even 50 is not vastly different in either appearance or activity from her daughter.

And then there's education and self improvement and here even the most adamant old-school advocates must “chalk one up” for the 1947 model. Our grandmothers were content to learn to read and write, sew and cook and maybe play or sing a little and then to sit back and let their menfolks do their thinking for them. But not so today. Women want education. They get as much as they can when they're young and then they go in for reading, lectures and self improvement classes. They want to think for themselves and be real help-meets intellectually as well as physically to their husbands and wield a proper influence on their children. More power to them!

What About Our Leisure Time?

And then there's all that leisure time we have that our grandmothers never had and what she did have she spent quilting or sewing. Well, observation has taught me that an awful lot of that leisure time is going to worthwhile and often strenuous work.

In the first place just look at the number of women who work. They hold down a job in an office, store or factory and in addition keep house, cook, clean, wash, iron and raise children—and do it well. That is something grandmother didn't do. Mrs. Modern often holds down two full jobs and does them both masterfully.

Then as for those women of today who do not work but remain in the classification of housewives—there are few of them who are not devoting some of their leisure time to worthwhile pursuits. During the war, this work grew to gigantic proportions as the volume of Red Cross and U.S.O. activity performed by women volunteers proved. Nurses' Aides relieved shortages in hospitals, hundreds of thousands of women

rolled bandages and sewed clothing and knitted sweaters, others performed canteen service in hundreds of U.S.O.'s and Red Cross stations—many took on extra work in factories to help the war effort. They victory-gardened and they canned as much as grandmother ever did, and many of our women are still carrying on these or like activities.

Our Busy Women

Our women are active in the P.T.A., in civic groups and political clubs. Many hold worthwhile offices in church and beneficial organizations. Many are Girl Scout and Camp Fire Girl leaders. Many do hospital and settlement work. Here in Washington, a group has been organized to care for children sick in the hospital. A corps of trained volunteers have offered their service to aid the recovery of sick children who cannot get all the attention they require from busy, over-worked nurses. These volunteers have re-decorated the entire nursery—it really is a charming place now; they come to work attired in attractive pink uniforms which appeal to the children and they are doing a grand job. Almost every one of these women is married, has several children of her own and more than half of them work to boot.

Another group of women I know does work in military hospitals of this area—teach handicraft, give bridge and dancing lessons, read to the blind boys, play cards and games, conduct parties, fix refreshments and do dozens of other little things to make the life of these veterans to whom we owe so much, a little more bearable.

Look at the many women engaged in the worthy activities of our local union auxiliaries—they are all using their leisure time to good advantage.

There are many more examples but we haven't time and space to go into them now, but I just want to close with this parting shot—

Mrs. Worker's Wife, you can hold up your head and look your grandmother's tintype square in the eye and say, “Lady, I'm doing a job too!”





DISHES OF SPRING

It's spring but does your kitchen know it? Spring seems to be the time for even healthy young appetites to become jaded and you say to yourself "Friend husband or Jimmy or Betty must need a spring tonic for they just aren't eating." Maybe your menus are a little bit at fault. Perhaps you are still serving the same old winter stews and hearty dishes so welcome in wintry weather. Well it's spring now and your cookery should take on a new and glamorous air. Fix up your dinner table with a few spring flowers and then try these menus and see if appetites don't show an overnight pick-up.

Monday

Grilled lamb chops
Mint sauce
Frozen lima beans
Grilled tomatoes
Hot popovers
Lemon chiffon pie

Tuesday

Cheese omelet
Tossed spring salad
Hot biscuits
Strawberry shortcake

Wednesday

Creamed ham on toast
Buttered string beans
Pear, cream cheese and nut salad
Lemon ice cream with chocolate cookies

Thursday

Cold meat loaf
Hot potato salad
Relish tray: carrot strips, radishes, celery curls, pickles, olives
Sponge cake topped with peaches and whipped cream

Friday

New England clam chowder
Tomato aspic ring filled with cottage cheese spring salad

Cheese fingers
Fresh fruit cup and brownie

Saturday

Chicken a la king in patty shell
Buttered asparagus
Glazed carrots
Fresh fruit salad
Toasted buttered crackers and cheese

Sunday

Country fried chicken with cream gravy
New parsley potatoes
Green peas
Hot biscuits
Strawberry ice cream, ice box cookies

I'm sure you have recipes for most of these menus filed away in your favorite cookbook but I want to give you my favorites for one or two of them.

New England Clam Chowder

Mix in a large heavy kettle:
6 slices of chopped bacon
1 cup finely chopped onion

Brother Russell W. Northrup of L. U. No. B-18 has sent in the following verses which we thought were particularly apropos for "Woman's Work" so we are featuring them here.

FIDDLE-DE-DEE

"Man must work from sun to sun
But woman's work is never done."
This old adage has done much harm,
It's viewed by husbands with certain alarm.

Physicist, chemist, and engineer
Have conjured the brain for many a year
To relieve housewife of menial task.
What more can any woman ask?

There are gadgets plain and super deluxe
To make things easy for little "et ux."
You can see whose fingers are worn to the bone,
Whose nose is kept on the old grindstone.

With a thing-um-a-bob and a rheostat
You get your breakfast in nothing flat.
You have a date with the boss to keep,
While the little wren gets her beauty sleep.

She's up and around before it's nine,
Primped and powdered and looking fine.
She'll make a pass and a couple of swishes
And lo! the gadget has finished the dishes.

The electric cooker is clean and neat,
Just set the clock and put on the meat.
The new-fangled mangle makes ironing fun,
It's eleven o'clock and the housework's done.

Now she can spend the rest of the day
At a rubber of bridge or a matinee.
She'll be home to greet John with a smile and kiss
The poor sap's chuck-a-block with bliss.

May I recommend for men in a fog
O'Henry's "Memoirs of a Yellow Dog"?
Read it. This tale though old has a modern slant.
Husbands who've read it rave and rant.

Some one long tied to an apron string
Must surely have written this silly thing,
Some "Sad Sack" with a mental quirk.
How I'd like to throttle the "little jerk"!

RUSSELL W. NORTHRUP,
L. U. No. B-18.

Saute until bacon is done. Do not let the onions brown. Stir occasionally. Then add:

2 cups diced peeled potatoes
1 cup water

Cover and cook for about 20 minutes or until potatoes are done. Then stir in:

1 quart milk
1 cup minced or chopped clams and juice
1 teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper

Heat just to the boiling point stirring occasionally. Before serving add a tablespoonful of butter and 2 hard-cooked eggs chopped coarsely. When serving sprinkle with chopped parsley and a dash of paprika.
* * *

Grilled Tomatoes

Cut tops off 6 small tomatoes. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Mix together:

½ cup chopped onion
½ teaspoon basil

Top tomatoes with onion mixture and dot with butter or margarine. Broil 10 minutes.

Lemon Chiffon Pie

Mix together:

1 tablespoon unflavored gelatin
1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
¼ cup cold water

Let this mixture stand about 5 minutes or until gelatin softens. Combine in double boiler:

3 egg yolks, beaten
½ cup sugar
½ cup lemon juice
½ teaspoon salt

Cook over hot water until mixture coats the spoon. Remove from heat. Add softened gelatin and lemon rind and cool until slightly thickened. Beat until foamy:

3 egg whites

Add gradually, continuing to beat until stiff;

½ cup sugar

Fold into the cooled gelatin mixture. Pour into a baked 9-inch pastry shell. Chill until firm. Serves 6.

CORRESPONDENCE



**L. U. NO. 1,
ST. LOUIS, MO.**

Editor: Local No. 58

will have been the host at the IBEW Bowling League Tournament in Detroit April 12 and 13 when this news is received in May. The lateness of these announcements will not be news as your local newspapers will have the returns, we suppose, and by June we will give you the late correct figures.

Business Manager Frank W. Jacobs, President Ed. Redemeier, and other officers are also active members in the Local No. 1 classic, totaling about 56 in all.

Roy Zell is the press secretary of the Electrical Contractors and Electrical Workers Local No. 1 Bowling League of St. Louis.

St. Louis hopes to be the host in 1948—good luck.

St. Louis won almost everything in sight in 1946 which took place in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN,
The Lover of "Light" Work.

**L. U. NO. 3,
NEW YORK CITY,
N. Y.**

Editor: At this writing

it seems as though some of our representatives in Washington are determined to bring back the era of "rule by injunction" in their asinine effort to take from labor its one weapon of defense against injustice—the strike.

We have yet to see one of these bills that contains any means or methods to remove the cause of strikes. We know the basic cause is that wages never catch up to the cost of living because industry uses every increase in wages as a lever to boost prices out of all proportion to the wage increase to further increase their already swollen profits and dividends.

We have before us a report on wages, cost of living and dividends from December 1945 to December 1946 during which weekly industrial wages increased 13 per cent, cost of living 18 per cent and corporation dividends 24 per cent. Individual food firms that did very well for themselves in 1946 are the Standard Brands with an increase of profits of 53 per cent over 1945 and the Beechnut Packing Co. which made 31 per cent more profit than in 1945. There are others among the retail food stores in the same category but there is no need to go into that in detail for you all know what happens to a ten dollar bill when you go out to buy some groceries or meat.

Have our dear congressmen done anything about that? You tell me. The last thing we want to see is complete government control of business, for that way lies fascism and communism, but we do believe that rules could be made to compel the employer as well as the employee to bargain collectively with all cards on the table. We are certain that if employees could be sure that they would benefit from increases in profits resulting from the greater man-hour production due to machines and production methods there would never be any strikes.

The Charley McCarthys in Congress will continue to be the voices of their Edgar Bergens of industry and big business and you will do as they say unless you do something about it and we do not mean wait until election. This is the time to show whether you are really a union man or just a card carrier by what you as an individual do to counteract the anti-labor wave now sweeping Congress. We know we have said many times in the past that we should all make a practice of writing individual letters to our Senators and Representatives to let them know

how we feel and we say it again because we know from experience that the individual letter carries much greater weight than the petition form of approach.

One need not be an expert letter writer or a professor of English to write such a letter. Just say what you think and say it in the fewest words possible. We don't want the Ball or Case anti-strike bills. We do want the national health and hospitalization bill and not Senator Taft's pauper substitute. We do want the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Housing Bill. Elect or have appointed a legislative committee for your local to keep you posted on what your elected representatives are doing or trying to do to make life better or worse for you and yours.

This is being written with Easter Sunday one week away and will be read after it is one month past but we do hope and pray that the Prince of Peace will enter the hearts of all men to the end that we may have true justice in the world.

FREDERICK V. EICH, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 7,
SPRINGFIELD,
MASS.**

Editor: Mr. Truman

and many other Americans in public life have yet to learn the simple truth: the only way to fight bad ideas is with good ones. I am sure that the Government will not be improved by weeding out of its service all the intelligent workers and just leaving "republodemocrats."

The only way to fight communism is with full employment with paid vacations, good housing for every worker and his family, good schools for every child, a public health service for the entire nation, the use of our national resources for the benefit of the public, now and in the future.

"During 1945 mobile laboratories of the U. S. Public Health Service examined drinking glasses and other utensils in more than 56,000 restaurants and bars in 213 cities and found that 84 per cent of them were insufficiently washed." Well! Do you think that they are in business for your health?

Eighty million dollars worth of potatoes were recently destroyed. They were bought to protect the income of farmers. They were destroyed to protect the income of retailers. Where do we come in? We pay 55 to 65 cents for a peck of potatoes. In a profit economy the destruction of food is a regular occurrence. Food is dumped

and then kerosene is sprayed on it so as to be sure that no one eats something without paying a profit to someone. Jack London in his "Valley of the Moon" tells of finding melons on the beach, but they could not be eaten as each one had been cut before it was thrown in the ocean.

Jails are places where criminals are kept, so most of us think. However, that is not quite true as the following quotation from an article in *Colliers*, November 30, 1946, shows:

"In most of these jails (2500 of some 3000) conditions are appalling. Only a small minority of the prisoners are really criminals; most of the cells are filled with the homeless, the vagrant, the shiftless, the diseased, the insane, helpless witnesses of crimes and children charged with such offenses as fighting and truancy."

Some of the elected officials in charge of these jails are worse criminals than any they have in their charge.

I. S. GORDON, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 58,
DETROIT, MICH.**

Editor: By the time

this appears in print the Third Annual Handicap Bowling Tournament of the IBEW will be a matter of history. Seventy-six five-man teams, 162 two-man teams, and 317 individuals will have made the trek to Detroit to compete in the ever-growing popular sport of ten pins.

A handicap tournament is a communistic paradise. The beginner, the average, and the consistently good bowler all start from scratch on practically even terms; and the better the individual's record, the more pins he concedes to his less fortunate brother. To those students of capitalistic inclination who may feel inclined to argue, all we can say is: the thing works.

As this is written, two weeks before the tournament, we feel like prophesying that this L. U. 58-sponsored sports event is going to be very successful and satisfactory. It is not too early to say here that the committee of five men who have undertaken this responsibility, thank one and all for their respective contributions in labor, money, and advice towards that end.

Our local president, our executive board, our entertainment committee, our secretary and staff, our business representatives, and our members have all contributed in more or less degree. Among our well-wishers and interested persons outside we must mention International President Tracy, Executive Council Chairman Paulsen, International Secretary Bugniazet, local executive boards, business managers, and league presidents of all the cities represented.

Last, but not least, we thank the individual bowler who put away his tools and forsook his overtime to pay his own expenses to travel and enter his name in the records.

We hope to have a conclusive article in the June issue of the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL*. For the time being, the committee takes a bow and expresses a hope that Detroit's tournament will long be remembered as a step forward in the steadily increasing stature of a good union in a great Brotherhood.

LEONARD SMITH, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 79,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.**

Editor: That today's

history is a repetition of the past is seen by this writer. Incomes are being concentrated into the hands of fewer and fewer people. The wage earners' compensation for their increased production is getting further and further below prices and profits. That history is repeating

READ

L. U. No. 3 says make your voice heard in Congress and help yourself
Many members make the trip to Detroit for the bowling tournament by L. U. No. 58

L. U. No. 125 honors its old-timers
Promoting "good will" by L. U. No. 215

Historic note of interest from L. U. No. 607

L. U. No. 697 establishes a blood bank

An old-timer retires in Honolulu by L. U. No. 1357

The life—full and interesting—of a great organization moves on in daily routine.

again when the courts are being persuaded to take injunctive measures against labor unions.

While some states are persecuting labor organizations as monopolistic, 18 of the country's largest corporations have swallowed up 242 smaller firms since 1940. Anti-trust laws cannot block some of these. On a national basis corporation earnings reached an all-time high last year, 45 per cent above 1929. They alibi they cannot pay their stockholders higher dividends nor their employees higher wages because they must build reserves against depression.

Who and what created the 1929 depression? The 1929 depression was a result of a surplus of wealth that was gambled away on the stock market and foreign investments, neither any good.

Labor because of its shrunken value in wages and loss in its fight against the open shop was in no position to buy the goods produced. Anything pertaining to labor's welfare had been neglected for years.

Now history is repeating itself in the tragic dignity of management, in their endeavor to get congressional passage of restrictive laws for labor organizations. They are confident, too, that Congress will knock the props from under all organized labor. They show it in the cocky attitude toward unions during present contract negotiations. They show it in their utter disregard of the public, when they conveniently forget the promise of lower prices, when they wanted price controls removed. Many products are being priced out of the market through their eagerness for profits. They show it in their attitude that soon they will again control the nation and the nation's welfare as they did in the late 1800's.

There must be a balance of power between industry, labor, and the public, if this country is to survive against the isms of Europe.

That the great American Trade Unions are honestly intent upon improving the economic status of their membership is becoming increasingly recognized. Their reason for being is to perform a service in seeking to give the workers through collective bargaining a secure job at secure wages; a chance to advance successively from one grade of work to a better grade of work; welfare and educational advantages; safe working conditions and appliances; the respect of the employer and fellow workers; and confidence in the worker that he is playing an essential role in the industry and community.

There would be, perhaps, thousands of working men happier and more successful, if they but did something about what they imagine should be done to better their conditions besides complaining about them, or by trying to gain something by hurting in some way their fellow worker. There is no place anywhere in union organizations for selfish desire. That is why they are called Brotherhoods.

The dictionary describes Brotherhoods as a fellowship or fraternity, which unite and associate together side by side and shoulder to shoulder. Brother Price of Local 980 very aptly said, "We cannot hurt our fellow worker to better ourselves without hurting ourselves in the end."

FRED KING, P. S.

L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA. Editor: Now that it's spring I can use spring fever as an alibi for just a short note from the "Lap-over."

Local 80 was indeed honored by the presence of our International Vice President, Brother Gordon M. Freeman, as well as our International Representative, William F. Patrick, at our first meeting in March. It was a real pleasure to have them attend a regular meeting of the local and we hope to have them with us more often.

For the information of those who seem to be in doubt, I wish to state that to qualify yourself to vote in Virginia it is necessary that your poll taxes be paid six months in advance and you must be registered one month in advance of an election date.

I see Local 980 is using a phrase that I feel should be more widely publicized—"Don't be a goat. Pay your poll tax, register, and vote."

It is now my painful duty to report that one of our beloved Brothers, Odell B. Cook, known to most of us as "Dink," his wife and their small baby were killed almost instantly in a railway crossing accident just outside the Richmond, Virginia, city limits on March 19. Our deepest heartfelt sympathies are extended to his loved ones.

Now that "Pop" Freeman is cranking up another "Bull Durham," I'll say enough from the "Lap-over" (where Virginia laps over into Carolina).

E. A. (MACK) MCCULLOUGH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS. Editor: Brothers, I give you Brother

Frank Harrington. Always and at all times there on the job and always and at all times a fellow among the fellows. Brother Frank is one of the better members of Local 104, and, on the job, one of the better foremen. The officers of the local tell me that they are always glad when they see Brother Frank at the meetings for they know that in him they have an ally when conducting the business of the evening. And the fellows on the job like to have Brother Frank around for he is so cooperative and helpful when needed. Brother Harrington is foreman or supervisor of a number of sub-stations on the elevated here in Boston. Most of his stations are on the main lines of traffic so that his converters and equipment must be kept at top-notch efficiency to carry the heavy load always demanded of them. With his superior knowledge of converters and equipment and an abundance of energy and industry and an able corps of men to assist him, Frank's stations are models of serviceability and productiveness. Brother Frank is always so glad to have someone come in to see him, that, should you, Mr. Editor and fellows, be around this way drop in on him and you will get a most welcome handclasp and gracious smile. And you can leave your pocketbook at home for Frank is an excellent and most generous host.

Of course, I can give you a reasonable description of looks, character and deportment of Brother Frank, but to really know and appreciate this grand fellow you must meet and talk with him. Frank is always a gentleman; courteous, frank, dignified, accessible. He is somewhat above the average height and rather robust—the athletic type. He has a full forehead, expressive grey eyes, and in general a rather lively and expressive cast of countenance. His eyes are quick and indicate penetration and readiness of perception; his forehead is broad and high indicating intellectual power. Frank's manners are simple and affable and his whole bearing is of a character to win friends. He receives company as if their visit was a gratification to him, and strangers always leave him with the most grateful recollections of the man. Affecting popularity, Frank loses no opportunity of making an impression on those he is with. He has a straight-forward and sometimes blundering honesty about him. The ease and frankness of his manners, the felicitous powers of conversation, and the general amiability of his feelings, render him the ornament of the social circle. Uniting, in his character, firmness and forbearance; habitual self respect and delicate

regard for the feelings of others; neither the perplexities, cares, nor annoyances of life have ever been able to disturb the serenity of his temper or to derange, for a moment, the equanimity of his deportment. Brother White, one of Frank's good assistants, speaking of Frank's physical appearance, says that he is the "tall, dark and handsome" type. Brother Dan Saunders, another of Frank's excellent colleagues, in answer to an inquiry said: "There is one secret of the merry charm that attends a man like Brother Frank who performs a highly specialized deed with might and main. By reason of the very unawareness of his appearance, he dramatizes the spirit of the thing he is doing. He becomes a kind of colophon, an emblem of the relationship between the doer and the thing done. There is a decorative value about Frank's manner whether the job is a long one or short, difficult or quite easy." Brother Raymond, another of Frank's associates, says in eulogy of his friend and chief: "Achievement wins applause, and when the steps toward that achievement are difficult and restricted the applause is irresistible and continuous. It is always a genuine pleasure and satisfaction to work for and with an expert like Brother Frank, for when the job is done, it is not only done with dispatch but done with a finish that only an engineer conversant with the work can accomplish."

But in order to get an all-around picture of this grand fellow, you must see him off as well as on the job. He has a ready wit, he takes a poetical as well as a prosaic view of things, and nothing escapes his attention. Commenting on the labor situation, he said: "Organized labor's tomorrow is in the making today. Certainly, this proposition is axiomatic in relation to all men and all institutions; but there come times when the fact is obtrusively evident. An hour for definite decision between courses diametrically opposed is an hour whose influence may determine the events of a century or a millennium." Seeing a woman run for a street car, he said: "A hen, a cow and a woman should never run." Brother O'Brien, always at the right hand of Brother Frank, relates how that while passing through Boston's beautiful public garden, Frank turned to him and said: "June has now come, bending beneath her weight of roses, to ornament the halls and bowers which summer has hung with green. For this is the month of roses, and their beauty and fragrance conjure up again many in poetical creation which memory has buried. We think of Herrick's Sappho, and how the roses were always white until they tried to rival her fair complexion, and, blushing for shame because they were vanquished, have since remained red; of Shakespeare's Juliet, musing as she leaned over the balcony in the moonlight and thinking that the rose 'by any other name would smell as sweet,' etc., etc."

Fain would I tell of Frank's comments, almost always constructive, on art, literature, music, books, industry, politics, etc., only that this letter has run its course and must come to a close. Yet I am not without hope that though these lines are short, they may be long enough to have you want to meet Frank and to know more intimately one of the many excellent fellows Local 104 affords. And so to you, Frank Harrington, 104 and all its members and officers and friends, say: "Hail, fellow, well met!" and to each and every one of you this post script says: "I give you Frank Harrington."

HAM, P. S.

NOTICE

Local Union No. 677, of Gatun, Canal Zone, hereby informs all interested that there are no unemployed electricians on the Isthmus. Therefore if any contractors intend to do work here, we advise them to hire their men in the States and bring them here, if not they will have a headache before the job is started.

Will all Brothers reading this kindly pass the word along.

ARTHUR R. LANE,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO. Editor: You can't pick up a newspaper or a magazine now-

a-days without having something about communism slapped in your face. "Communists in the government service!" "Communists in this or that organization!" "Communists in the labor unions!" Baloney! It's getting under the back of our shirt and working down! Personally, we've never met a Communist. Moreover, we've never met anyone who does know a Communist. And we'd be surprised as hell to hear that anyone who reads this knows one. So you can just brush off any

person you find wailing about the menace of communism; he's either a furtive missioner of Hitlerism or dumber than Mortimer Snerd.

The membership of L. U. 124 is getting on. What brings that into focus is a little get-together which will occur some time next month. At that time 125 members of the organization will be presented formally with buttons indicating 25 years of continuous good standing in the Brotherhood. Secretary Smiley has been checking up with the International Office and he finds this number duly qualified. This is exactly 20 per cent of the members on the roster, who have served a quarter of a century in the army of organized Electrical Workers. This local has always taken a keen interest in the apprentices and young members and devoted a great deal of time and thought to their training, but, for the nonce, it turns about and makes its bow to the members who have carried the burden for the past two and a half decades or more.

Nor will it forget the 13 members who have laid down their tools and turned in their working cards and are now enjoying a well-earned rest. The retired members are: Harry Marshall, Emil Finger, David Sprecher, Walter Freeman, Frank Recke, Louie Mills, Ed Ruff, Ed Bennett, B. F. Smith, Tom Lewis, John Rock, L. V. Wilson and M. M. Lewellyn. To these, and to the 125 who will get the 25-year buttons, L. U. 124 says—thanks a million!

MARSHALL LEAVITT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 125, PORTLAND, ORE. Editor: Enclosed is a clipping which appeared in the *Oregon Labor Press* in regard to our dinner in honor of our retired members:

"An affair that would renew one's confidence in mankind! That's what the banquet honoring the retired members of Electrical Workers Union No. 125, held last Tuesday evening, was! There were about 50 of the most stalwart union men that ever lived who had borne the brunt of the union battle and were now retired and enjoying the reward of their many years of faithful service to their own ideals.

"Every one of the 50 ment present—several others were unavoidably absent—had served at least 20 years in good standing in his local union. And there were the prominent leaders of a few years ago among them.

"The banquet was opened by John Harris, president of the union, who turned the meeting over to old-timer Bill Lehman to act as 'Mr. Roast Master' as the mayor of Portland put it.

"After every one of the retired members had been introduced and given an opportunity to extend greetings to the many friends present Brother Lehman presented Bob Clayton, retired business manager of the organization. Clayton hasn't lost a bit of his fire since his retirement. He made a stirring speech about the impossibility of destroying the unions that men have built for themselves. He reviewed the history of the IBEW from its beginning 56 years ago in St. Louis by 10 linemen, up to its present 330,000 members and its excellent working agreements and wage scales, and, yes, excellent retirement pensions.

"Earl Riley, mayor of Portland, paid high compliment to the IBEW members—particularly the old-timers who were present—for their high standards of conduct and their intelligent and wise planning and leadership. He said that if all unions had the same sense of public responsibility as the IBEW that much anti-union feeling would not have arisen.

"The mayor pointed out that the IBEW has maintained agreements with the PGE for 30 years with friendly relations and never a work stoppage. 'That is a record to be proud of. And likewise the great gains you have made through your organization is a matter for pride to yourselves and the community,' Riley added.

"Dale Sigler, poet and recording secretary of the union, told how the recent convention of the IBEW had raised the amount of the pensions paid the retired members and that it has been

established upon a more stable foundation. He welcomed the old-timers back but added, wistfully, that he would soon join them."

H. W. NEWCOMBE, B. M.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor: Press time again here in Cincinnati, Ohio, and so let us once more gather all our data and put it into our JOURNAL for publication. First for our sick list. At this writing we have the following members ill but we hope that by the time this goes to press they will all be up and around and well: R. Page, G. J. Schweppe, L. Weinberg, C. Ulrich, S. Keller, J. Wohlwender. And speaking of the sick, I must again write of one of the sad parts of being press secretary, that is to report on the death of one of our Brother members. James T. Donahue, initiated into Local 212 on May 4, 1910, passed away on March 4, 1947. Brother Donahue carried a card in Local 212 for 37 years, quite a fine record. We here of Local 212 will miss him both as a man and as a union member. The entire local sends its deepest and sincerest sympathies to the bereaved family. May his soul rest in eternal peace forever.

We are very sorry to state that both Brothers Joseph Wolfzorn and James Bowe lost their fathers during March. May they both rest in peace. And now to other subjects—by the time this is in the JOURNAL, baseball time will be around again, and as we of the local union are once again entering our team in the A. F. of L. softball league, and as was proven last year, we have a good team and that they should be better this year by a year of experience of playing together, I am asking you members to come out and root for our team. Next issue I shall have the entire team for you but at present come out and give William Lewis the captain of the team a big sendoff. You members who root for the team, thanks for your support in the past. Please keep it up for the 1947 team.

Our Cupid around the union hall shot a couple of arrows and this time the little fellow corralled two IBEW members—Frank Anson of 212 and Miss Lula Adaline McMasters of Local B-1269—one of Cincinnati's manufacturing locals at The Victor Electric Co. My personal wishes are added to the local's for their everlasting happiness.

Here in Cincinnati our work is going along very nicely and we are all hoping our work will always keep an even keel and balance throughout the seasons.

Now here is an article that I did not know about until the middle of March; about another bundle from heaven for one of our members and his wife, namely, William Ridman and his wife Theresa who became the proud parents of a 6 lb. 5 oz. girl named Cynthia, born on December 20, 1946. The best of all the better things to the little one and to her parents both of whom I think are swell people. Congratulations and all good wishes. And so for now I guess that's about all so once again it is Au Revoir.

212's News Hound,
E. M. SCHMITT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 214, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor: In as much as Local No. B-214, Chicago, Illinois, has not been mentioned in the pages of this Journal for several years, this brief notice will inform our members and friends with the surprising news that our local has increased the membership to a total of 450. Upon the expiration of war, the inducements offered by our local with the cooperation of management, attracted a group of fine young ex-service men to enter railroad service with the laudable desire to become skilled electrical mechanics. In accord with the organized Electrical Worker's tradition to train and supply future qualified electricians, the officers and members will utilize every known method within their power, to continue with this program until its fulfillment is attained.

The machinery for a wage request has been

set in motion, and I am sure an award to be granted will compare favorably with our stated figure. Even before the privilege granted local unions to increase the dues when receiving a wage increase was abolished at the International Convention, Local No. B-214 had always frowned upon that clause, and rather than increase the dues, endeavored to reduce the amount necessary a member pays, consistent with sound business principles in maintaining a rugged structure built for protection only. Therefore any additional sum inserted upon the pay check would not be nullified by the requirement sometimes exacted from the members of various locals, railroad and others in this great organization of Electrical Workers. Our members are stationed in eight states and they cannot attend meetings, unless on a visit or business. The receipt of constructive suggestions from these members that will contribute towards our progress is requested by this correspondent.

The electrical facilities on the "North Western" have increased commensurately with the rapid "Dieselization" of motive power. In the new modern service stations to be erected, the electrician will have all the latest tools and equipment to service the modern "Goliath." In the super Diesel shop to be built at Chicago, costing \$1,584,000, management has not omitted any detail, that at present is available for purchase from the manufacturers who make this equipment.

The contract between the railroad and Western Union, releasing the wire facilities owned by Western Union to the railroad, will be terminated this month, if I am correctly informed by our capable general chairman, Brother Charles H. Foote. I am unable to quote the number of linemen who will apply for admittance in our local union. However, those who qualify and are admitted will find that loyalty and friendship are established facts in this local union, and not meaningless words. A member taking an active part in the affairs of a local union receives a liberal education which costs but a fraction of his spare time. The return in value or equivalent in friendships that endure a lifetime, sustain him with the belief that his efforts were not given in vain. Best wishes to all the members.

ROY H. GEBBIE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 215, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Editor: The United States Supreme Court in a decision on "good will" issued the following interpretation:—"Good Will is the disposition of the customer to return to the place where he has been well served."

Amidst the press hysteria created by the interests that determine news as acceptable to their respective interest, labor has been placed in an unfavorable position.

As a result we are now confronted by a barrage of anti-labor legislation which if successful, may ultimately destroy the trade union movement.

The price we will pay in that event is either Communism or Fascism as a substitute for Americanism.

The nature of the attempt now being made against us is definitely Fascism. As Americans we cannot accept a doctrine of totalitarianism.

We know on the record established in Russia-Germany-Italy by the dictators of these countries, that their first step on gaining control was the abolition of the free trade union movement. This was the road to enslavement. It is vitally important that we never forget this fundamental fact in all our approaches to any solution of the present situation.

But what methods can we use as free Americans to protect our heritage? There are several. May I present for your consideration the following. "Good Will." I believe that we have a potent and humane way of overcoming the press-created hysteria against organized labor by the use of the same press—through paid advertisements.

If each and every local union of our Brother-

hood will immediately embark on a campaign of advertising that sets forth in detail the respective position of their local union in regard to—

(1) The participation by the members of the local and their families in community affairs as for example—parent teachers associations, civic organizations, fraternal organizations and all community enterprises.

(2) The ability of their membership to handle any electrical problem because of the apprenticeship training program—Electronic studies and all other methods used by the local union to improve the caliber of the mechanic produced under a correlated training program.

(3) The statement by the local—"These men have proved their ability on the basis of competent electrical installations! They are qualified craftsmen."

(4) The names of all union electrical contractors to appear in the advertisement together with the statement that the services of these men are available by names of contractors.

(5) The statement at the bottom of the advertisement—This advertisement paid for by members of Local ____ International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Remember the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court on the question of good will. Let us resolve to use "Good Will" as our opening answer to the vicious propaganda now being used against us.

There are several other means that can be used to legally and lawfully protect our Brotherhood.

WILLIAM SORENSON, P. S.

L. U. NO. 229,
YORK, PA.

Editor: Having mailed our income tax returns sometime ago,

we sighed with relief and said thank goodness that job is taken care of for another year. But you never can be sure. At any rate that is what I'm hearing around here. Seems like our generous relative who wears the high top hat and the long chin whiskers is checking up on '43 and '44 tax returns. Now just as we are beginning to relax and enjoy "our way of living" something like that would turn up. Yes, it's true, Uncle is a bit skeptical about some deductions claimed by members of the I.B.E.W. Some have been asked to show receipts and other papers to substantiate their deductions. But they tell me the one big item that really bothers him is that of living expenses incurred while working away from home. He seems to think the traveling salesman is the only individual entitled to such deductions. Obviously that is unfair.

As I recall it, the question of whether to deduct living expenses or not was a major topic of discussion by construction men back in '43 and '44. Now after all these years some of the I.B.E.W. members have been asked for additional tax, plus interest at the rate of 6 per cent per year. Not that they need the money but merely as a routine checkup. Has any other local run into this matter? Perhaps you know of a test case that came before the courts. What was the verdict? That is whether or not a construction man working away from home is entitled to deduct living expenses or not. A lot of us may conceivably wake up to discover we are entitled to a considerable tax refund if we claim it. I think all of us would like to see in the JOURNAL an article by the I.O. setting forth in detail what deductions can legally be claimed as pertain to I.B.E.W. members. Also any ruling by the tax courts on deductions of living expenses.

It may be a bit late to congratulate Local B-28 of Baltimore on the success of their anniversary celebration, but we do wish to express appreciation for the cordial invitations. Our delegates enjoyed themselves immensely. They did not get home till the following Sunday.

STEWART HOLTZINGER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 309,
EAST ST. LOUIS,
ILL.

Editor: Our construction scale of wages is now \$2.25 per hour, nominally.

Actually, about \$1.85 of that is paid to us. We still have a long way to go to catch up with the cost of living.

Component parts of this high cost are: the phenomenal public debt which must be paid off with interest and the necessary and costly Army-Navy and armament program, then, there is a great danger to elude. Many countries in Europe are in dire and avoidable need. Avoidable because (read the papers) they could help themselves at the detriment of kings and bankers.

The press and Hoover say that, if they do that, it will be a terrible calamity. The bankers and the kings may even have to go to work. It makes your flesh creep when you think of that. Just imagine the king of England, standing on the top rung of a 12-foot step ladder balancing a length of four-inch pipe on his head instead of a crown.

The press, and Hoover propose a remedy. Retire the needy people of those countries on a pension and keep them quiet. That will cost a lot of dough and your cost of living will soar.

The European countries are dragged down by their horrible and inexorable past.

Two thousand years of lying, oppression, robbery, treason and murder, and that policy unchanged today is splitting empires apart, sinking the old countries to the bottom. The pay-off has come.

In contrast, America has no past, America is young and virile. To take care of the future is our only task. America is the only bright spot left and the future will be as we make it.

If labor will not close its ranks, be united a little better. If we control our rivalries and petty fights between unions and try more co-operation, having one ideal in common; the welfare of our country, which is ourselves, the future will be bright indeed.

RENE LAMBERT, P. S., Inside Unit.

Just a few lines to say I haven't forgotten my obligation, to "dish up" something each month, but due to a "very much inflamed" and sore throat at the present time, will make it "short and sweet." The sore throat started two weeks ago while on a visit to Cincinnati and vicinity, where we found an ample supply of good old Weidemann, and it may have been that my lack of consumption to meet the supply may have been the cause.

Met several of the old gang of 20 years ago while working there, and also learned that many had been retired and that several had passed on to their well-earned rest, especially two whom many of the older members of the Brotherhood will remember, namely, Brothers Charles B. Sharp and Mack McKenzie—both original charter members of old Local Union No. 101 of Cincinnati.

Back to East St. Louis. We have several small jobs going here and quite a number of out-of-town Brothers working on them but the business agent is still able to place all applicants, so until you hear further advice keep seeing him at 701 Illinois Avenue.

And I'll be seeing "you all" again next month.

FRANK L. OSMAN, P. S., Outside Unit.

L. U. NO. 313,
WILMINGTON,
DEL.

Editor: The Negotiating Committee of L. U. 313 has finished its labors and can relax once again. The local union has been fairly successful with its agreement this year and while it does not come up to the expectations of some of the dear Brothers and is below that of most of our neighboring locals, it is still high enough to keep us out of the breadline and if you don't drink too much beer you can salt a dollar or so away now and then.

Brothers Hitchem, Kauffman and Giberson did a good job in spite of many difficulties. The battle was carried on for the contractors by Messrs. Alexander of Hatzel and Buchler Company, Joe Megonigal, a member of our local union until about six months ago, and Higgins,

president of the contractors association. We were forced to suspend work on January 1, 1947, and as we are fortunate in having a number of out-of-town contractors doing work the business agent was able to place all the men to work who wished to go under a retroactive agreement and when the scale was finally settled by the joint arbitration board of the IBEW and the NECA in a meeting at Cincinnati at \$2.10, the men received a difference of about \$66.00.

The foremen's rate and some other incidentals to the agreement are to be settled at a meeting to be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at the joint council's convenience. The scale is up 20 cents from last year and about 15 cents below our neighbors.

Several of our withdrawal card contractors have been very active at the State Legislature in behalf of anti-labor laws, but from present indications we may get off better than we hoped.

CHARLES G. MADDEN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 353,
TORONTO, ONT.

Editor: Since the return of prosperity at the beginning of the

war, one of the most interesting subjects for discussion next to politics is, "How long will prosperity stay?" There are many different guesses regarding this, varying from one year to 10 years. One good thing is that even the most pessimistic guess is not less than one year. Just how long it stays, or, I should say, how well we can guess how long it stays, has a direct bearing on the kind of agreement we should try for.

If it appears that a recession or depression is due in approximately a year, then, we would be wise to consolidate our present gains and try for a two- or three- or even a five-year agreement at our present rates, with a few improvements in clauses relating to conditions other than pay rates. The main advantage of that kind of agreement would be to maintain our rates on a falling market, providing, of course, that the market did fall. We would be the laughing stock of the building trades in Toronto for years to come if prosperity stayed and the other trades continued to drive their rates up and were receiving about 50 cents per hour more than us. It would be too much of a gamble for one organization to take and if it went wrong the officers of the local union would be crucified by the members.

There isn't much doubt that prices and cost of living are spiralling rapidly towards inflation when a man's life savings, insurance and pension will be without value. Manufacturers and others are driving their prices up and up all the time, and hardly a day goes by that we don't read of some commodity being raised 10 per cent or more, always using the excuse that higher wages make it necessary. The only one who has reduced prices is the Ford Motor Car Company. They have reduced the price of several of their cars by \$35.00 in order to combat inflation. There is still a great deal of resentment in this country towards the Ford company because of the attitude it took in the matter of making airplane motors for Britain during the early years of the war, and this may be a move to regain goodwill lost at that time. Whatever the reason, it is a good move and could be copied to advantage by the building trades as a whole—not to reduce rates but to stop driving them up, and stabilize them where they are. We don't take the manufacturer's claims seriously that they are forced to raise prices because of increased wages. By reading the financial pages of the newspapers it can be readily seen that corporations are making more profits now than ever before. It's a losing battle on our part to try to catch the cost of living, so we could do worse than make a stand now, by not asking for any more increases and publicizing the fact and challenging the corporations to reduce the cost of living before it is too late. We are told that Canada usually follows Toronto's lead, and if that is true, then, the building trades right across Canada would be following our lead and could do a tremendous amount of good for ourselves and the country as a whole.

Architects and others, who are in a position to know, have assured us that there is ample work contemplated for at least seven more years, but whether most of it is shelved or cancelled outright, depends on availability and cost of material and wages. So that if we continue forcing wages up we may be killing the goose that laid the golden egg. Instead of having work for several years at a good wage, we have boom times for a much shorter period.

Unfortunately the average worker looks upon the employer as public enemy number one, and will spend more time and thought on how to get something for nothing from the boss than on how to improve his trade. When the slump comes—if ever—the boss is unemployed, too, in many cases. He can stand it longer than we can no doubt, but if we show a willingness to prolong prosperity, I am quite confident the bosses will gladly do their part in reducing prices.

W. FARQUHAR, P. S.

L. U. NO. 390, PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS

Editor: L. U. No. 390 is unhappy to report that all our local construction jobs are strike-bound again, this time by a strike of AFL Boilermakers, District 50, who put picket lines on all construction jobs, seeking a wage increase. Of course all crafts honored the picket lines. We had just got back to work after having been out over a month on account of painters' and carpenters' picket lines, now it's the boilermakers. If and when this one is settled then another craft will probably shut us down again; then in another month or so our contract will run out with NECA. We do not expect to have to strike, as you will recall President Truman paid due respect in newspapers from coast to coast hailing the adoption of arbitration and other contract provisions which have been used between the NECA and the IBEW, the result of which has been industrial peace for 25 years. President Truman hailed the adoption of our outline by the AGC and the Building and Trades Departments of AFL. Looks like our Dan Tracy will have to get Bill Green's other boys off in a corner and explain to them how to make this new fangled contraption they got from us work! We admit that the AFL International Executive Council has a knotty problem in situations like these, and we are confident they are cognizant of damage to the cause of the AFL, and look to them to find a speedy remedy. Let's make our own by-laws or rules to cover situations like these, BEFORE some inspired congressman decides to do it for us, and gets the AGC to write it up for him. If we take care of our own business, we will get along a lot better than if we let it go and wait for Congress to do it. We feel that a good start on this problem would be to have all B & T craft contracts whether with NECA, AGC or John Doe, and regardless of when negotiated, all contracts should expire on a yearly anniversary date. Said anniversary date would be the same for all crafts in any one area, but might vary from one area to another; or would it be better to make it nation wide?

Dan Tracy has written our business manager, Joe A. Verret, that he (Tracy) will pay 390 a visit April 21! Boy, oh boy, are we all happy that little old 390 is to be so honored. With there being about 1,800 IBEW locals it is obviously impossible for President Tracy to visit any number of them, and this will be the first time an International President has visited our local. L. U. 390 has rented the ballroom of the Pleasure Pier on the shore of Lake Sabine for the occasion. We plan to have a meeting for all IBEW men, followed with a dance, etc. Yes, it will be quite a celebration for us. We expect to have our new IBEW home completely furnished and ready for dedication by that time.

Joe A. (Jack) Verret, Jr., journeyman wireman son of our business manager, pulled a fast one on his family, friends and IBEW Brothers last week—he and his girl friend slipped away over to Lake Charles and came back man and wife. Joe, Sr., says it looks like everything is going to be all right, that she is a mighty fine

girl. That is swell. We all know Jack to be a fine young man and wish them both all the happiness in the world.

L. U. 390's Brother, Louis Koch, electrical superintendent on many Lummus Company jobs and recently returned from electrical superintending a job for Lummus in Borneo, is off again, having climbed a couple of steps higher up the old ladder to success; this time he is off to El Dorado, Arkansas, where he is to be superintendent of all construction on a job for Lummus. Congratulations and good luck, Louis. If ever a guy deserved to get on up in the world, your Brothers in 390 are sure you deserve to.

L. U. 390 is the proud owner of a nice new 1947 Pontiac we bought for our deserving business manager, Joe Verret. Mighty pretty and Joe is as happy with it as a kid with a new toy.

A new class for journeyman wiremen, specializing in blueprint and code has been started by L. U. 390 with our Brother, Tarlton J. Daigle, as teacher. Daigle is an old hand at teaching electrical courses, recently having taught in nearby Louisiana.

Our city mourns the passing on to his reward of one of our most civically prominent citizens, former postmaster Stewart Martin. Mr. Martin has been a friend good and true to organized labor and the Electrical Workers in particular, having operated an electrical contract shop in connection with his large lumber business for over 20 years. Stewart's warm friendship, sympathetic understanding, and good business practices, and civic work will be sorely missed by his thousands of friends.

C. REVERE SMITH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 607, SHAMOKIN, PA.

Editor: With the passing of time the world paused long enough to remember and honor two great American inventors and observe their 100th anniversaries—Thomas Alva Edison and Alexander Graham Bell. This writer was prompted to add a few words and reflect on the work these two great men who were responsible for the development and organization of great industries and whose inventions did so much to improve the well being of mankind in convenience and service and the organization of great utilities so beneficial to the members of the IBEW.

The origin of the electrical industry was recalled in this region on the anniversary of Edison's 100th birthday, as he devised one of his early electric plants and started in Sunbury in 1883 on the site of the present Hotel Edison. The Sunbury plant had pole line construction, and here was used the "three-wire system," invented independently at almost the same time by Edison and Dr. John Hopkinson of England. St. Edward's Roman Catholic Church in Shamokin, was the first building of its kind in the world to be illuminated by electric light.

A giant modern power plant is now being built a few miles below on the Susquehanna River from the site of Edison's crude and tiny plant constructed at Sunbury 64 years ago.

At this time we also pause to reflect on the happy and safe return of all our members who served in the armed forces and to welcome them back from their duties with the Army, Navy, Air Corps, Marines and Seabees.

Our active business manager, Andrew M. Klick, despite his full program of Local Union activities, found time to be elected president of the Susquehanna Valley Building Trades Council. He is also the present sergeant-at-arms of the Pennsylvania State Electrical Workers Association. At the last quarterly session of that organization he was elected alternate delegate to the annual convention of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor to be held in Harrisburg.

We extend our congratulations to Henry A. Steibing, a member of our neighboring Hazleton Local 686 on his appointment as an organizer of the AFL. Good luck, Hank.

Our best wishes to David Teicher, a former member of our local and now doing his bit in reporting the activities of Local 1135 in Newport News, Virginia.

The big fight is on now, the fight for passage

or rejection of anti-labor bills. It's a big job here in Pennsylvania as it is on the national scale. We hope and trust that a sane, and reasonable group of our elected representatives, both in the state assemblies and in Washington can bring about a realization of the plight of the working man. It is not a job alone for the assemblyman. It is also the duty of every member of the IBEW to bring to the attention of their elected representatives the need for proper labor legislation.

The politicians are looking ahead to 1948, so keep your eyes and ears open and see what they bring forth to merit their return to their posts as representatives of the peoples and the effect upon the country's political, economic, and social life.

FRANCIS M. IWANSKI, F. S.

L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Editor: Although the unions of America are busy fighting a reactionary element

that would legislate them out of existence they should take some interest in their working Brothers of other lands. It wouldn't cost much to at least make our feelings known.

There recently appeared an editorial in the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL containing a letter from a Chinese worker (not of Communist China) appealing to American unions to use their influence with their Government to have it stop furnishing means to the Chinese Government which was being used to put down any movement towards organizing labor in that country.

Although conditions in China differ greatly from those of prewar Germany nevertheless Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is as much a dictator as was Hitler. The Chinese Kuomintang is much the same as the Fascist party. They represent the wealth of China and rule with an iron hand. The common people have no vote. Madame Chiang, beautiful and talented wife of the Generalissimo, educated and widely traveled in the United States, has made many friends here and has had great influence in obtaining money from our Government for China. Madame Chiang belongs to the rich Soong banking family. T. V. Soong is premier of China.

China claims she needs American money to fight communism. There is a great deal of unrest all through China. It may be communism and it may not. The so-called Communists of north China are not the same as the Russian Communists. They receive no help from Russia. They say they would gladly lay down their arms if they could live under a government that would give them a voice in the affairs of state or under a system like MacArthur is establishing in Japan. These Chinese revolutionists have been dubbed Communists by the Chinese Government to create a prejudice against them. For the same reason any move to better the condition of the underprivileged classes in America is dubbed communistic.

Conditions in Greece, with few exceptions, are similar to those in China. One difference is that Greece claims to have free elections. England could tell us how free they are. She was there with her army, reportedly to handle the recent elections and England's monarchist friends got elected. There are many ways to hold crooked elections.

The Royalist Government of Greece has complete dictatorial control. They are following a brutal program for the extermination of all leftists. It has sworn to imprison or run out of the country all Communists, partisans, leftists and labor unionists, all of whom they call Communists. They have already imprisoned many hundreds, and thousands have fled into the mountains to join the partisans feeling that the alternative would be starvation wages and unbearable working conditions. There are many partisans who are not Communists and would fight the Communists if they had a decent government behind them.

Undersecretary of State Acheson refers to our interference in Greece as strengthening forces of democracy and freedom. There is no

democracy or freedom in Greece. Before it can be strengthened it must be created.

If American money sent abroad were used to force these fascist-inclined countries to adopt democracy and relieve the suffering of the poorer classes it would do much more to ward off communism than if it is used to bolster up reactionary dictatorships that do nothing for their workers.

Communism thrives on poverty. The way to fight it is to give the people something better. The most progressive, prosperous countries of the world have no threat of communism.

American working men should look at the deductions from their paychecks and see where their government gets the millions of dollars it is handing these reactionary decadent governments to enable them to keep the heel of repression on the necks of their workers.

JAMES MERRIFIELD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH. Editor: Old 665 is limping along with about half a crew.

Brothers Al Wright, and Hoesington are in Florida, just resting. Brother Bill Geddie has been sick about a month. At last word, he was doing better. You old timers will remember Bill. He was business administrator for 665 for years. Brother Sherman has been ill most of the winter. He is on the upgrade now.

As in most of the other states, Michigan has a Republican group that is toying with the idea of a ban on closed shops. So far, nothing definite.

Work has been slow, but should start up very shortly, when the ground thaws out. Forty hours a week is all that any job is going right now.

We have a new set of working rules made up to present to the contractors. The rules were made up by a joint meeting of all the states' business associations, and were approved by the local.

Well, "ye ed" has writer's cramp again so will call this a day and drag up.

SPENCER C. (REBEL) MEAD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 666, RICHMOND, VA. Editor: There has been a good deal of activity in this section of the Old Dominion in the past few months.

Negotiations for a new agreement have been satisfactorily completed, the apprentice training program is going along more or less smoothly, our entertainment committee is busy with plans for a blow-out honoring our returned servicemen (which will be just a pleasant memory by the time this reaches print), and last, but by no means least, the business agent has been juggling men around from here to there trying to satisfy the contractors, who are all screaming for more men.

The negotiating committee met with the contractors committee, representing the National Electrical Contractors Association as well as those contractors not members of the N. E. C. A. and through some long hours of earnest argument, reached an agreement that was satisfactory to both parties.

All the desires of the local were met, with few changes. We received a 17½ cent increase which brings the hourly wage for journeymen up to \$1.80. This brings our rate up to the rates being paid in some other localities of the state. We also retained the mileage and subsistence clauses, which pay us for traveling time and living quarters, etc., while working outside the vicinity of Richmond.

The principal wishes of the employers were that some measure of protection from the new anti-closed shop law be worked out and that some method of relieving the man-power shortage be devised. However, due to the fact that electricians cannot be manufactured over night, there was not much that could be done about this question. The business manager was given the authority to work with the employers in devising some expedient for temporarily aiding them until journeymen can be supplied, which will be a tough job.

The apprentice training program which has been provided for the on-the-job trainees is not what it could be hoped for. Known as the "Schneider Plan", it provides for three years schooling in economics, human relations, mathematics, drawing, English, and science, with the fourth year reserved for related instruction in electricity. The plan, while well designed, is not suited for the electrical trade, due to the highly technical nature of the trade. While the plan may work very well for other crafts, we feel that there should be at least two years devoted to electrical theory and practice.

A few Saturdays ago some of us who are employed by the Union Electric Company, dropped by the shop, as is the custom, to help the boss with the annual inventory. We finished around noon, after a few hours of digging around counting the assorted junk (excuse me—merchandise), and the boss magnanimously invited the crowd across the street for a sandwich or so. I think next year he'll hire a staff of certified public accountants. They certainly won't cost much more than we did. After paying the check for 12 or 15 orders of T-bone steaks, chops, double orders of French-fries, beer, etc., he left that restaurant with a much thinner pocket-book.

R. M. ROBERTS, P. S.

L. U. NO. 669, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO Editor: After quite a long time old 669, sends its best wishes to each and every

other Local. At one last meeting, once again, I was asked, by the body to give monthly reports on our activities so—here goes. All members are working, our Electrical school is doing very well thanks to our Educational committee and their untiring efforts, along with the capable assistance of our business manager, Jim Williams. Prospects for work this year appear to be good. However I feel the flow of materials will have a great bearing on the outcome. I would like at this time to wish on my old friend and fellow worker, Frank M. Hall, of the Dayton, Ohio local, who is confined in the Dayton Stillwater Sanitarium a speedy recovery. I also wish to thank the Dayton local and its most capable officers for the fine assistance they are giving Brother Hall. We are also proud of our local member, Walter (Barney) Deaton, who lost his eyesight. With the cooperation of the Ohio Thermometer Company, of this city—he is able to work again. This time as a Neon Sign Electrician in their plant—chin up Barney! Our local and myself at this time wish to send greetings to Brothers Henning, Bowes and Bill Johnson, way down in sunny Miami. As ever I advocate, that every member attend meetings, take more interest in your local's welfare. We must be vigilant, because there are many legislators trying to slip across trick bills, intended to fool us, because they wish to destroy all the things we have worked for for many years. All of you

NOTICE TO PRESS SECRETARIES

Dear Press Secretaries:

Just a reminder to all our new press secretaries and all our old faithfuls as well, to please send in your copy in as legible form as possible. Typewritten letters are best—please double space to leave a little room for any necessary editing. If your letters cannot be typed, please write in ink, leaving sufficient space between the lines for corrections and printers' marks and please print all proper names so that misnomers will not appear in the JOURNAL. Please be sure your local union number appears on your letter. These courtesies will be greatly appreciated by the copy editor.

For the benefit of our new press secretaries, letters for the JOURNAL must be received in the International Office on or before the first of the month preceding the issue in which the letter is to appear. For example, letters for the June issue of the JOURNAL must reach us not later than May 1. We are sorry that so much time must elapse between the time you write and the time you receive your JOURNAL but the volume of our JOURNAL printing and our very large mailing list make any other course impossible.

Thank you for your fine letters and your continued cooperation.

COPY EDITOR

hear the old, old remark that it costs too much to employ union electricians, and labor costs in the building trades have forced the costs of building where they are today. I feel this would be a good time for the public to know that material costs have far increased above the standards set before the war, while A. F. of L. labor has gained a very small part of the total increase of building costs. All during the war and since the war, A. F. of L. craftsmen have given their best knowledge and physical skill, to help win the war and at present are continuing this practice, asking only for fair wages, which will enable us to continue this policy. Men—BE VIGILANT.

W. F. DALIE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 697, GARY-HAMMOND, IND. Editor: Brother John Waggoner, one of our oldest members, in years of membership and seniority, fell from a high wall and fractured his right arm in three places and suffered severe body bruises. He was confined to a hospital for a few weeks but is now at home. We will all be glad when he is again back on the job.

It is laughable to read of the mess that both of the political parties are in, regarding the "awful fate that the nation will meet" if they do not get busy and enact a lot of union-killing labor laws.

Yes, a lot of the candidates hate union labor but they also realize where they will be if the labor vote goes to its friends in the wise old Sam Gompers tradition.

Odd, is it not, that the nation's economic life is not endangered by the union-labor-hating stand of the N.A.M.?

The subsidized press has the soft pedal on that side of the matter.

Our bowling teams have had a busy season and have covered themselves with glory in upholding the prestige of L. U. 697. Here is a résumé of their activities—

We are planning to send three teams to the I.B.E.W. tournament at Detroit in April. All of the alley vets are anxious to go because they know that L. U. 58 of that city will put on a real program.

Our eight-team electrical league is entering its final round now with Mead Electric and Fleig Electric Company out in front. The third place position is cause for quite a fight with five teams tied for third now. Some of the rookies here are showing quite an improvement this year. Charles Yeager, Harold Mickey, Jimmie Loucks and Curtis Lawrence have been putting pressure on the leaders lately. Ernie Yeager and Chris Nischan have been setting the pace with Fred Keilman coming up fast.

In the Gary Building Trades league we are still in 2nd place. In the Hammond Building Trades league our boys who were champs last year are having a little trouble this year.

Business Manager McMurray called a special meeting of L. U. 697 Monday evening March 31, for the purpose of discussing the matter of establishing a "blood bank" among our mem-

Here are some little verses of tribute written by members of L. U. No. 134, employed at the Appleton Electric Company.

Now let us give just a little bit of credit
To those that we know really deserve it.
Those who willingly want to do their bit
Who assist all, to them it's merely a habit.

Regardless of what others may do or say
You will find them on the job night and day.
To attend to business for you without delay
Not always looking for what it will pay.

All meetings you will find they attend
Unionists on whom you can always depend.
Having a true helping hand ready to extend
To assist all, as though a very dear friend.

They always contribute something of interest
Trying their utmost to do their best.
With labor news and laws they keep abreast
To enlighten the stewards and all the rest.

Yes they have patience and endurance too
And with all the work that they have to do.
Sometimes some belligerents they subdue
Or must meet a "chip on the shoulder" crew.

Then there are childish uprisings they must block
Brought up by a pest, that just loves to knock.
In time you will find, some in every flock
Who make you feel, that you want to sock.

Who is it that hollers to beat the band
And never is at a meeting to give a hand.
Think they know it all, but don't understand
That good fellowship makes a union grand.

They start with whispers and quietly spread
Some false rumors, that somebody else said.
Believed only by those, who are easily led
Confronted with facts is one thing they dread.

The poor steward at times gets all the blame
He understands the job is a tough game.
But someone, these belligerents must tame
Doesn't hesitate, but tackles the job just the same.

There are some who can take an awful lot
Yet jealousy of some a good name can blot.
The chairman can take it, with what he's got
Even though antagonists try and make it hot.

Yes the poor chairman, he has his troubles too
And believe it, they are not only a few.
Always busy, and seems he never gets through
With one individual or some other crew.

He keeps up his courage and never feels blue
Possesses the makings, that's how he grew.
Quelling trouble, when it begins to brew
Mr. Chairman, we take off our hat to you.

It's your character, that always brings you through
The reason members have always voted for you.

Yes, they rely on one that they have found to be true
And know that of your caliber, there are but few.

bers so that in case of dire need any member in our local or any visiting members working under our jurisdiction or members of our's or their immediate families could receive a blood transfusion of the proper type of blood without undue delay.

We feel that having this blood type record available may result in saving some life or lives. It is a mighty fine gesture on the part of our members and just another way of doing a brotherly act for a fellow member.

This local voted unanimously to establish this blood bank immediately.

We had discussed the matter many months ago but failed to take action.

The thing that stirred us to do something about it has been the critical illness of Brother

Harold Hagberg's oldest daughter who has had several transfusions and on account of the fact that we have had no blood bank he and his family have had to endure a lot of worry that might have been eased considerably had a blood bank been functioning.

I believe that this is something that every local union in the I.B.E.W. should establish. It is one grand way for us to help each other and further the bonds of friendship among ourselves.

Well, spring has finally "sprung" and no tears will be shed for the passing of this awful winter.

A lot of our fellows are already getting itchy feet and oiling up the reels on their fishing poles.

H. B. FELTWELL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 733, PASCAGOULA, MISS.

Editor: Local Union 733 is just a popping with activities. It is really hard to

keep up with all of it.

First, this is time for renewal of our marine contract. We have a new one in the making and we hope to make some much-needed changes and correct some mistakes—wartime mistakes if you please.

Second, we have passed a resolution calling for a death benefit fund which would provide four or five hundred dollars for each deceased Brother's widow. This fund will be available immediately after death.

Third, quite a few of our members and visiting members are availing themselves of the opportunity to enjoy the recreation facilities of the hall. Most of this is on weekends. More of the Brothers are sitting around the hall, getting acquainted, reading, etc.

Last, but not least, (surely the most important), on February 27, last week, the educational committee really woke up and began some worthwhile educational work which we should have done some time ago. I am privileged to talk about this committee for I am on it. The committee consists of: Brothers E. M. Lee, J. A. Baldridge, J. C. Peevy, and J. V. Haley. The first class is for apprentices to begin March 11, 1947, and taught by J. A. Baldridge. The power class, lighting class and electronics class will begin as soon as the chosen teachers accept, and at their convenience.

JOHN V. HALEY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor: I'm going to write this little piece about the care and

caution you should use in voting for those who represent us not only locally but in our state and national capitals. I feel sure that most of us are very careful whom we select to furnish our clothes, fuel, food, etc. Also our physicians, insurance companies, and we are even rather choosy as to the brand of liquor we use. All this is very important, and commendable and is as it should be, because these things are necessary to us, and we have to use our own good judgment in their selection.

Now, what about the men who are elected to manage your local, state and national affairs? Do you ever stop to think how much you and your family are affected by their actions? Here are just a few things they do that affect you and yours. They set the amount of taxes you pay; the rate you pay for electricity, gas, water, telephone service and transportation; the kind of police and fire protection you have; your streets; your sanitation; the types of schools and studies; the recreational facilities, parks, playgrounds, etc. They enact your local, state and Federal laws. These are just a few of the many things that are entrusted to them. Don't you agree that these, too, are very important to you? If so, then I want to ask if you are doing all that you can to see that those who are elected to these responsible positions are the type of men that you believe to be honest, capable, independent and who will serve all the people fearlessly and justly. I do hope your

answer to this question is yes. However, if it should be no, then please for your own and your family's sake and for the sake of all of us, won't you pay your poll taxes, register and vote. Vote intelligently and independently. It will take but a few minutes of your time, once or twice each year, and if you and enough of you intelligent, independent voters will do this, it won't be long before we can bring about the abolition of the poll tax as a prerequisite to vote. I believe also that with the abolition of the poll tax that a much higher type of candidate will offer for public office: men of ability, independence and integrity; men whose pride under present circumstances will not permit them to abase themselves by seeking the consent and support of the so-called court house or machine bosses in order to win public office. It's now your choice and chance. Just get yourself and other adult members of your family to qualify to vote. Then, VOTE. Vote independently and intelligently and watch results.

Organized labor members and their families in Virginia should have at least 180,000 votes. Just imagine what a powerful weapon that could be. Come on, fellows and girls, let's see what we can do next election and all future elections.

In writing last month of our retired members and their activities, through an oversight, I failed to mention one of our best-loved members, Brother Ollie T. Ayers, who was forced to retire about two years ago on account of a bad heart condition. Brother Ayers' condition will not permit strenuous exercise, but he finds much pleasure in tending his chickens and a small garden and the welcome visits from any of his former shop-mates and his friends.

J. FRED CHERRY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 835, JACKSON, TENN.

Editor: A new Agreement has been put into effect with the City Electric Department and thanks to our Business Manager W. E. Nichols, a raise was received by all employees. We only attached a few minor changes to the old agreement with all the electrical contractors. One of these changes was the wage scale, which gave us more money. This proved very satisfactory to all concerned. Business Manager Nichols has also done some fine organizing in small towns in our jurisdiction, one of these being the employees with the Weakley County Municipal Employees, Martin, Tennessee. All of these employees have paid up receipts. He has also been working on the shops in Dyersburg, Tennessee, with fine results.

We have had a few bad breaks in Tennessee, with an open-shop law passed in the State Legislature, but we are not discouraged. In fact I believe that we will come out of this a stronger body than ever. We must realize now, if never before, that we must pay our poll taxes and vote for the people who are favorable to the working man. We have had a campaign on for the past month, urging all members to qualify themselves to vote; if we don't stick together now we are going to lose what it has taken us so long to gain.

Local Union B-835 suffered a great loss March 5th, when Brother C. C. McMillian passed away. Brother McMillian was one of our old members, having had a shop here for many years. Most all of our members had worked one time or another for him and we all had learned to love and respect him very much. He will be greatly missed by all of us.

J. W. GOODWIN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 850, LUBBOCK, TEXAS

Editor: Comes the end of the month and time for your reporter to sound off again. Spring is here and the fishing fever is in the air. The boys are all cleaning up their fishing tackle with that far away look in their eyes. Good fishing to you boys and bring us a mess of fish when you return.

With the arrival of the long-awaited new code books B-850 has got off to a good start with the code school and all of us feel that we are getting

a lot of good from it. Our city electrical inspector, Brother Sturdivant, is making sure that we understand the code thoroughly as we go along.

The apprentice training school is coming along fine according to Brother H. C. Hamilton who heads that committee.

Work has slowed some here in the past month or so but there are several large jobs slated for the near future. Just to name a few, there are two new schools, the Texas Technological College stadium, the new Chevrolet agency building and any number of smaller jobs. All in all, things look pretty bright for the summer months.

Local Union B-850 has the largest enrollment of its history with a roll call of 250 members at this writing but when meeting night rolls around we wonder where they are. The inside wiremen and a sprinkling of utility men are the regulars and carry all the burden, just as they have always done in the past. How about it all you pole climbers and B members? It's your union too, come down and help us run it, we need you at our meetings. Come and meet all the new Brothers. See you at the meetings on the first and third Thursday nights at 7:30 P. M. It's a date.

G. E. MCCLELLAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 859, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Editor: To my knowledge this is the first article to be presented for publication in the correspondence columns of the Journal of Electrical Workers, from Local Union B-859, which is composed of Electrical Workers who cover all the electrical work in the New York City area of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. The officers of this local are as follows: Brothers A. De Ritis, president, D. Sullivan, vice president, A. J. Weir, financial secretary, D. Casellee, recording secretary, and W. Wilbur, treasurer.

On January 1, 1947, this local inaugurated a sick or distress plan, with which we hope to aid our local members in time of strife. On December 31, 1946, the International Office reduced individual membership dues by 25 cents. Ninety-seven percent of the members voluntarily agreed to use this reduction in monthly dues to start a fund, which we hope will grow into some financial aid to any member who may be either ill or in some other form of distress. Brother D. Sullivan has been appointed chairman in charge of this newly inaugurated benevolent plan, and would welcome any ideas from our own or any other local union member that would aid in its success.

Brother Charles Regan, general chairman for the I.B.E.W. on the New Haven Railroad System, was successful in bringing to the members of Local B-859, an opportunity to further their knowledge of applied electricity in the form of an evening school sponsored by the New York City Board of Education. This school which is held on the property of the New Haven Railroad immediately after working hours, has proved invaluable to those who are taking the course. Those who are attending this school wish to thank Brother Regan for this excellent opportunity.

I am instructed by the officers and members of Local B-859 to take this opportunity to express our thanks to Local No. 6 of San Francisco who welcomed and entertained Brothers Regan, De Ritis and Weir, while attending the international convention held in San Francisco on September 4, 1946. I am further instructed to express the profound gratitude of Local B-859 to Local 817 of New York City for the use of their meeting hall and facilities when conducting our regular and executive board meetings.

JAMES E. MAHN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1357, HONOLULU, HAWAII

Editor: Brother Frank Aki of our local retired last month from Mutual Tel after 50 years. Brother Aki started with Mutual in 1897 as telephone operator at the age of 21 and

served in that capacity until 1900 when the girl operators took over. Brother Aki said that he has seen four major operating changes in the system. When the girls took over, they installed lights which was rather slow. In 1906, this was changed to the mechanical numeral system. Finally in 1910 they changed to the dial automatic system. This was one of the first automatic systems in the world.

Brother Aki later served as trouble-shooter, riding a motorcycle and he believes that he was one of the first trouble-shooters with a motorcycle for transportation. Brother Aki continued to ride his motor-bike until he reached the age of 70. He says that his doctor was afraid he would show up the younger riders and they would try to keep up with him and might get hurt. Stopping him was to protect the youth and not him.

Many of the delegates to the convention in San Francisco will remember our genial business manager, Solomon Aki. He is the son of Brother Frank Aki and if he continues to perform as well as he has in the past, he will still be business manager when he is as old as his Dad is now. In this case, we predict great things for Local 1357.

We just renewed our agreement with Mutual and believe we have one of the best contracts in existence of any telephone company. Our operators now reach \$48.00 per week in four years which is considerably higher than the Bell scale on the mainland where it takes seven and one-half years to reach the top. We have the same conditions on vacations and sick leave as the Bell systems, but we have a far better retirement plan. Let us hear from some of the other telephone locals.

PRESS SECRETARY

L. U. NO. 1367, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor: A step in the right direction was made through negotiations by our local and the company in the consolidation of two closely connected classifications where it has been impossible to break down the duties into two separate groups. This will give a wider bracket to the pay in the classification. For years men in the lower-paid classification have been doing the same work as men in the higher-paid classification with no additional pay and with only promises of promotion or the answer that there were no openings in the higher paid classification. Practically every department in the company still has this same condition that is distinctly unfavorable to the men in the lower paid brackets. A large number of job classifications could be eliminated in the company by more steps in this direction.

The company is preparing an expansion program that will include the hiring of new employees. The unexpected rise in the use of elec-



Brother Aki receiving gold watch from L. U. President Avery of the Mutual Telephone for 50 years of service.

trical energy since the end of the war will no doubt hasten this program.

JOSEPH J. OBRIECHT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1383, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor: Happy Easter Greetings from the boys, and myself, and the Coast Guard Yard personnel. Your scribe is also happy to report that our local union is also in order. And for the benefit of those who don't know they can find out from Brother Phil Ferrara. The body has had the great pleasure of listening to Smilin' Phil, at the regular meeting, March 21, 1947. He surely impressed the audience with regard to all the opportunities there are to be had, in the event the Brothers wish to travel east, west, north and south, so you see the lack of material probably did a lot of good for some. There is an old adage that "everything comes to those who wait," so what are we waiting for?

The other highlight of the same meeting was the unexpected announcement by our worthy president, Brother Joseph Hammen, in regard to the resignation of our faithful financial secretary, Brother James T. Eves. With reluctance the body accepted his resignation and Brother Eves was given a vote of thanks for his devotion and loyalty to his duties as financial secretary. Good luck James, on your new venture. The Executive Board approved Brother Charles Roy Burkhart, as our new financial secretary, so good luck, and best wishes, to you Charles. So much for that, and now for our *Flashy Flashes*.

Due to unforeseen circumstances our chairman of the entertainment committee tenders his resignation at a time when we need him the most just 30 days before our 3rd anniversary. In appointing a new entertainment chairman, at the regular meeting, Brother Edward Ciriak



Honolulu switchboard of Mutual Telephone in 1897. Brother Frank Aki is fourth from the left

EXAMINATION ANNOUNCED FOR AERONAUTICAL RESEARCH SCIENTIST

An examination has been announced for filling aeronautical research scientist positions with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. This examination offers an opportunity for research-minded scientists with training in engineering, physics, chemistry, mathematics, or related physical sciences to compete for probational appointment to positions paying from \$3,397 to \$9,975 a year. Most of the positions to be filled are in the NACA field laboratories which are located in Hampton, Virginia; Moffett Field, California; and Cleveland, Ohio.

No written test is required. Ratings will be made on an evaluation of education and experience. All applicants must have completed a standard professional curriculum leading to a bachelor's degree with major study in engineering, physical science, mathematics, or other related fields of science. In addition to the basic educational requirement, applicants must have had from 1 to 3 years of progressive professional scientific or engineering experience. Research work in problems relating to aeronautics is required for all positions. Appropriate graduate study may be substituted for part of the required experience. Complete information relative to conditions of service are contained in the examination announcement.

Full information and application forms may be obtained from most first- and second-class postoffices, from regional offices of the Civil Service Commission, or direct from the commission's central office in Washington, D. C. Applications must be filed with the Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners at the nearest field laboratory of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics in which the applicant wishes to be considered. The announcement contains the addresses of these laboratories. Only one application is necessary; applicants will be considered for all locations in which they are interested. Applications will be accepted until further notice but persons wishing to be considered for positions to be filled immediately should apply not later than May 1, 1947.

was the appointee. The writer doesn't feel he can arrange in a couple of weeks for any affair as the local anticipated, so from the present writing it looks as if we shall forego the aforementioned party at this time. The writer, and the body will bear with the entertainment committee. Word came to my attention in regard to Brother George Harmon, who always liked messing around with tools, motors, etc. So what? he is now MESS Sgt. for the U. S. ARMY, in Tokyo. George expects to return to the States in June, 1947. Welcome home, Bub!

Work at the yard is still at the same tempo, just moving along.

Your scribe, as well as a few more Brothers have been re-transferred back to electric shop No. 51, and as before are doing all right.

So again, I'll conclude my report by saying until the next issue I remain your local union correspondent.

REUBEN SEARS, V. P.

L. U. NO. 1411,
WILMINGTON,
N. C.

Editor: Local B-1411 wants to share with the Brothers the news that we have negotiated a new contract with the Tide Water Power Company in which we have made some gains and gained some benefits. We have most of our out-of-town men under the contract now, and at our last meeting signed up members from the power plant and meter department. We celebrated our new contract with a fish supper. Although it was a bad, stormy night most of the members were present and enjoyed the fellowship.

We are glad to have Brothers Jolly and Larkin back on the job after their illness. Brother Larkin was operated on for sinusitis at the University Hospital of Virginia. Brother England, our recording secretary, is improving from the flu.

We have been doing some big construction and reconstruction jobs here, mainly with G. I. help. These boys are nearly all members and are doing a good job. We are starting a Training School soon, with instructors furnished by the Tide Water Power Company.

JAMES CARTER, P. S.

TELEVISION

(Continued from page 174)

"The studio camera is equipped with a vacuum tube, the most commonly used being the iconoscope, whose function is to reproduce the scene at which the camera is looking as a series of the electrical impulses described above.

"In appearance the iconoscope looks like a round glass hat box at the end of a long glass neck. The hat box contains a thin mica plate on which is a myriad of tiny photo-electric globules or "eyes" that are sensitive to light. These globules are separated by a very small distance so as to be insulated from each other. The scene to be televised is impressed on this sensitive mosaic screen by the camera lens and each globule of sensitive material builds up an electrical charge which varies in intensity with the amount of light which falls on it.

"The electric charges contained by the globules must be removed from the screen at an extremely high rate of speed. Removal of this charge is accomplished by a fine stream of electrons shot from a filament located in the end of the glass neck of the vacuum tube. This stream of electrons may be regarded as a fine wire which moves rapidly, with a speed several times that of a rifle bullet, over the screen, picking off the electric charges which become the impulses representing the pieces of picture. . . .

"Movement of the stream of electrons over the surface of the mosaic to scan an image is accomplished by coils of wire, called deflection coils, which surround the neck of the tube and by the production of a magnetic field attract or repel the stream of electrons.

"The pieces of picture must be removed from the mosaic in orderly fashion because it is necessary to reassemble them in the picture tube of the receiver in exactly the same order in which they are removed from the camera tube. The beam of electrons is moved across or scans the mosaic from left to right, from top to bottom, line by line in exactly the same fashion as one would read a book. As each tiny globule on the mosaic is struck by the electron

scanning beam, the element gives up its electric charge which rushes through the camera circuit amplifiers and over a multi-conductor cable to amplifiers in the control room. . . .

"The sound which accompanies the television picture is picked up by a studio microphone and carried by wire to the control room, where it is monitored and routed to another ultra-high frequency relay transmitter.

"The sound signal is frequency modulated (FM) while the picture signal is amplitude modulated (AM). . . .

"At the home the two signals are received on the same dipole antenna and are separated inside the receiver. One signal operates the loudspeaker, which reproduces the sound picked up in the studio. The other signal actuates a funnel-shaped cathode-ray tube called the kinescope or picture tube. This tube reverses the process of the iconoscope, changing the electrical impulses back into points of light and shadow, thus recreating the original picture."

That in brief is the way television works.

When television comes into wide commercial use as is forecast for the not-so-distant future, many television productions will be video-filmed in New York and Hollywood then rushed by plane to the iconoscope projectors of the television broadcasting plants. Mobile units will cover big sports events, contests, parades, etc.

Television opens up a whole new field of entertainment and will revitalize others. It will do a lot for education. The experts of the nation will join students all over the country, in their own classrooms, by means of the television screen, to give them the most authentic information that can be had in the fields of science, history, economics, foreign languages and all the rest.

The great sport events of the world will come right into your living room. The great works of art will come to all the people.

Observatories, planetariums, museums, galleries, zoological gardens, the world's best microscopes and equipment will all become familiar to us on our television screens. We can travel the highways and byways of the world in our own armchairs.

Hobbies will take on added interest, pleasure, and value by virtue of television. As oft-quoted Confucius once said, "One picture is worth a thousand words."

Now to get back to something which we spoke of earlier in this article—color television versus black and white. A terrific fight has been going on between CBS, the greatest exponent of color television and its rivals in black and white, RCA, Philco, DuMont Laboratories and others.

CBS has made extensive experiments in color television with marked success. The *New York Times* for October 12, 1945, had this to say of CBS's progress along these lines:

"Achievement of a radio 'miracle,' the transmission of pictures in full color over the towering roofs of New York City was disclosed today, before the Federal Communications Commission when leaders in the broadcast field met to discuss rules and regulations proposed for commercial television.

"The revelation was made by Paul W. Kesten, executive vice president of CBS who said that only yesterday pictures in color were sent between the Chrysler Building Tower and the office of the Columbia Broadcasting System at Madison Avenue and 52nd Street. . . .

"Although nominally 525-line pictures, each completed picture contained 1575 imperceptible lines of beautifully detailed color—and the circuit was complete from the scanning device to the actual receiver" he stated. "Later on the same day I saw the same pictures actually broadcast, still in the laboratory, but with a transmitter at one end of the room and a receiver at the other. They were just as perfect as the closed circuit images.

"Only yesterday, October 10, I saw these television pictures successfully broadcast across

the crowded New York skyline and received many blocks away with superb clarity, demonstrating the actual use of the ultra high frequencies and the modulation of a 10 megacycle video bond—two of the things so many were so sure could not be done."

"The CBS color system was developed by Dr. Peter C. Goldmark, director of engineering research for the network, and centers around use of a mechanically operated disk by means of which the colors are projected."

You can see from this news release that CBS has been successful with color television. However, what the fight is all about, is, that some of the television manufacturers are all set to produce home receiver sets for general consumption next year. These are ready to go—for black and white television. It would cost the manufacturers of television equipment \$200 million and a number of months to re-design this equipment for color. CBS doesn't ask any ban on black and white television. It has just been requesting the Federal Communications Commission to permit it to erect one color broadcasting station of its own in New York City. If this station is successful, anyone can see what that would do to the manufacturers of the black and white equipment. People are not going to buy the black and white television sets when they can get tele-color. If the FCC had granted the CBS request, manufacturers of the black and white equipment would stand to lose \$125 million in sales, this year alone. However, the issue has been settled for the time being as the FCC ruled on March 18 that since there are facilities in the radio spectrum for only one system of color television, that further experimentation was essential and denied the petition of the Columbia Broadcasting System for approval of the standards proposed by it to permit commercial operation of color television stations on the basis of the sequential system developed by it.

From the *New York Times*:

"In a fourteen-page decision the commission commended the advances made in the development of color television by CBS and expressed the hope that experimentation would be continued by it and others to the end that 'a satisfactory system can be demonstrated at the earliest possible date.'"

"The commission cannot escape the conclusion that many of the fundamentals of a color television system have not been adequately field-tested," the ruling continued. The decision went on to say:

"Before approving proposed standards, the commission must be satisfied not only that the system proposed will work but also that the system is as good as can be expected within any reasonable time in the foreseeable future. In addition, the system should be capable of permitting incorporation of better performance characteristics without requiring a change in fundamental standards."

"Otherwise, the danger exists that the standards will be set before fundamental developments have been made, with the result that the public would be saddled with an inferior service, if the new changes were not adopted, or if they were adopted, receivers already in the hands of the public would be rendered useless."

"Judged by the foregoing test, the commission is of the view that the standards for color television proposed by the Columbia Broadcasting System should not be adopted. In the commission's opinion the evidence does not show that they represent the optimum performance which may be expected of a color television system within a reasonable time."

"The commission voiced the opinion that there might be other systems of transmitting color which offered the possibility of cheaper receivers and narrower band widths that have not been fully explored."

RCA is also making experiments in color television and is working on a gadget—a "converter" which can be attached to television color receivers enabling them to reproduce both

color and black and white images. RCA's rival (to CBS) color system will not be available for about five years. It is expected that color receivers when they do become available will cost about \$100 more than black and white receivers.

There are nine active television stations in operation—NBC, CBS, and DuMont, all in New York; General Electric in Schenectady; Philco in Philadelphia; Zenith and Balaban and Katz in Chicago; and Don Lee and Television Productions in Los Angeles.

Additional applications for licenses to construct television stations have been pouring into the Federal Communications Commission offices.

Yes, it's a great new field—financially—for it will provide lots of work for our IBEW members and others—and socially—for it will bring much entertainment pleasure to us all.

HISTORY

(Continued from page 183)

tended with the St. Louis delegation, were unflagging. And he was always surrounded by a group of delegates, eager to pay homage to a living ancestor.

The gratitude and good wishes of the Brotherhood he helped to found follow Brother J. H. Gallaher into his retirement. It is the hope of each member that he may enjoy many years of peace and contentment—this man who, in his humble way, did so much for so many.

GROUP HEALTH

(Continued from page 183)

charge is made for subsequent home calls necessary in the same illness.

Each member pays a membership fee of \$10.00, which may be paid at the rate of \$1.00 per month with the dues. One fee covers member and family. On completion of payment a membership certificate is issued. This fee is the member's share of the cost of equipment necessary to serve him and his family.

COMMUNISM

(Continued from page 172)

"A. Well—

"Q. How did you reach that conclusion?

"A. I do not know how I reached that conclusion.

"Q. You must have had some reason?

"A. Well, maybe it was from what I read—what I read, really that is what I mean.

"Q. What do you mean by security?

"A. Well, there was a time when I was quite poor, I guess, and my baby died because we had no medical care and nobody seemed to care. My husband was sick and to such a stage where nobody seemed to intervene at all.

"Q. There was no public health service out where you were living?

"A. No, there was not."

The seed of Communism appears to be from this lady's testimony the hardships she suffered under certain adverse conditions. She says she was poor. She says that her baby died because there was no medical care available and nobody was friendly toward her. Her husband took sick and they lived in poverty and distress. Another motive found by the Royal Commission was anti-semitism. The attitude of anglo-saxons in Canada against the Jews furnished a fertile field of recruitment to the Communists.

This official document appears to be something of real value at this distressful time. Persons turn spy for the Russians not out of some sense of low depravity, but because they find no home in the environment in



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(Money back guarantee)

which they live. The home sense must be developed by democratic nations if they are to beat Communism.

FARM AND CITY

(Continued from page 176)

and to all central bodies of the American Federation of Labor in the State of California, with the request that like action be taken and that they communicate with their respective Congressmen on this subject.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN F. SHELLEY, President,
San Francisco Labor Council.

(Concurred in at the regular meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council held Friday, January 24, 1947.)

AMERICA

(Continued from page 173)

provided no admission is charged for seeing it. The film consists of 800 feet on one reel (20 minutes). Our Treasury Department wishes every American could view this picture. If your local union would like to put on this film, write to the Director of the U. S. Savings Bonds Division in your state or write to

Films and Special Services Section,
U. S. Savings Bonds Division,
Treasury Department,
Washington Building,
Washington 25, D. C.

Because of the limited number of films available, requests for screenings should be made as far in advance as possible and a choice of dates should be given.

Here are a few comments made by prominent people upon viewing this "camera painting of the land we love."

"During my years as a prisoner of war, America was constantly in my thoughts. It seemed the most beautiful and desirable place in the world. Nor was I disappointed on my return. 'America the Beautiful' makes you stop and think about your great good luck at being one of the heirs of this favored land. It makes you ask yourself what you can do to keep it safe and strong."
—General Jonathan M. Wainwright, Commanding General, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

"No one seeing this inspiring picture can doubt that the best years of this nation are still ahead. It portrays the power of America as well as its beauty and majesty. Every American should see it."—Fleet Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr.

"'America the Beautiful' presents an inspiring kaleidoscope on film of the glory and the promise of this country. Surely it will be a symbol to those who see it, of the opportunities for freedom—in our everyday living, and in our working economy—which is

(Continued on page 203)



IN MEMORIAM

"In Memoriam" appears in different form this month. This is only a temporary arrangement, necessitated by paper shortage. As soon as paper is again available in proper poundage, the more acceptable method of honoring our dead will be resumed.

Henry Gausmann, L. U. No. 1
Initiated July 27, 1946

Richard W. Mueller, L. U. No. 1
Reinitiated June 22, 1928

Ervin A. Reynolds, L. U. No. 1
Initiated March 30, 1942

Jacob Urke, L. U. No. 1
Initiated December 15, 1903

George Warrance, L. U. No. 1
Initiated May 8, 1917

David A. Moore, L. U. No. 7
Initiated August 18, 1913

Burton Merickle, L. U. No. 8
Initiated July 7, 1919

Charles Burke, L. U. No. 9
Initiated February 12, 1913

Jerome Gudz, L. U. No. 9
Initiated April 29, 1946

Fredrick W. Cassidy, L. U. No. 17
Initiated April 3, 1942

Paul E. Dunbar, L. U. No. 18
Initiated December 1, 1943

Elwood Grenvall, L. U. No. 31
Initiated September 13, 1946

William Chase, L. U. No. 39
Initiated July 20, 1899

Frank Carroll, L. U. No. 41
Initiated October 24, 1911

James Finn, L. U. No. 51
Initiated January 30, 1937

Joel Johnson, L. U. No. 51
Reinitiated July 7, 1937

William Keegan, L. U. No. 52
Initiated March 2, 1920

Lewis Moore, L. U. No. 55
Initiated May 3, 1937

Jesse L. Thomas, L. U. No. 55
Initiated February 28, 1919

F. C. Herron, L. U. No. 59
Reinitiated June 16, 1926

Frank Virgadamo, L. U. No. 66
Initiated April 7, 1944

Wilford W. Bellinger, L. U. No. 79
Initiated February 28, 1945

George Derby, L. U. No. 79
Initiated August 30, 1921

Yale A. Ketchum, L. U. No. 79
Initiated December 14, 1923

Otto Herrmann, L. U. No. 79
Initiated August 21, 1942

P. C. Monteith, L. U. No. 80
Initiated February 3, 1942

Raymond Powers, L. U. No. 98
Initiated October 8, 1923

Charles Fuhrman, L. U. No. 110
Initiated January 14, 1947

James L. Martin, L. U. No. 111
Initiated May 7, 1946

Clyde Reynolds, L. U. No. 117
Initiated July 6, 1944

Howard L. Burright, L. U. No. 125
Initiated November 7, 1944

C. W. Davidson, L. U. No. 125
Initiated July 2, 1940

Edmund J. Lorbiecki, Sr., L. U. No. 195
Initiated October 10, 1927

Otto Eklund, L. U. No. 211
Initiated February 4, 1915

James T. Donahue, L. U. No. 212
Initiated April 12, 1916

Francis E. Collier, L. U. No. 292
Initiated November 23, 1926

Albert J. Lewerenz, L. U. No. 292
Initiated March 3, 1936

William H. Wilson, L. U. No. 306
Initiated February 14, 1916

James Carlton Whitworth, L. U. No. 318
Initiated May 27, 1924

M. J. Sigmund, L. U. No. 321
Initiated June 6, 1925

J. A. Rutherford, L. U. No. 349
Reinitiated November 10, 1941

Einar Fredbo, L. U. No. 354
Initiated September 27, 1933

Harold P. Leffel, L. U. No. 360
Initiated October 25, 1938

G. Welch, L. U. No. 406
Initiated September 1, 1942

B. Speight Laughlin, L. U. No. 407
Initiated April 23, 1941

George Grandchamps, L. U. No. 408
Initiated February 16, 1934

Martin Keanon, L. U. No. 412
Initiated August 12, 1941

G. W. Womack, L. U. No. 465
Initiated April 2, 1937

Norman Kilday, L. U. No. 468
Initiated April 22, 1941

O. A. Olsen, L. U. No. 494
Initiated February 11, 1916

Walter W. Potter, L. U. No. 501
Initiated February 28, 1919

James E. Reeves, L. U. No. 637
Initiated November 23, 1946

Ralph V. Sharp, L. U. No. 695
Initiated September 10, 1945

William Thomas Finley, L. U. No. 702
Initiated January 8, 1937

John Dianish, L. U. No. 713
Initiated January 14, 1946

Martin Huska, L. U. No. 713
Initiated September 5, 1941

Stanley Osebold, L. U. No. 713
Initiated April 19, 1926

William Weiss, L. U. No. 713
Initiated June 2, 1941

B. A. Hines, L. U. No. 716
Initiated April 1, 1946

H. L. Holmes, L. U. No. 716
Initiated October 27, 1910

Fred Scholer, L. U. No. 735
Initiated October 23, 1943

George W. Golding, L. U. No. 753
Initiated June 14, 1941

Louie Bowles, L. U. No. 780
Initiated August 27, 1941

L. C. Teel, L. U. No. 833
Initiated May 10, 1941

C. C. McMillian, L. U. No. 835
Initiated June 18, 1937

Wylie D. Anthony, L. U. No. 908
Initiated October 5, 1942

Lynn R. Westley, L. U. No. 995
Initiated August 28, 1943

Joseph Adams, L. U. No. 1031
Initiated May 5, 1943

Lamont Roberts, L. U. No. 1058
Initiated March 12, 1943

Campbell Carmichael, L. U. No. 1089
Initiated June 10, 1946

Frank Oliver Carpenter, L. U. No. 1128
Initiated September 1, 1944

Alexander Dyer, L. U. No. 1161
Initiated June 8, 1945

Jack Peden, L. U. No. 1245
Initiated June 1, 1942

Henry J. Woods, L. U. No. 1245
Initiated June 1, 1944

Hugh A. Cottrell, L. U. No. 1303
Initiated January 7, 1942

Arthur Griffin, L. U. No. 1309
Initiated April 9, 1942

Benjamin Woodruff, L. U. No. 1309
Initiated August 14, 1942

Richard Eggers, L. U. No. 1320
Initiated January 6, 1944

William Leschmann, L. U. No. 1367
Initiated January 4, 1945

Albert Witke, L. U. No. 1367
Initiated December 31, 1944

A. C. Edmondson, L. U. No. 1393
Initiated May 10, 1934

Owena Summerville, L. U. No. 1393
Initiated August 18, 1937

DEATH CLAIMS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1947

L. U.	Name	Amount
343	B. S. Hart.....	\$ 333.34
58	Anthony P. Dueweke.....	1,000.00
51	Joel Johnson.....	1,000.00
I. O. (712)	E. B. Raymer.....	1,000.00
58	B. A. Netzel.....	1,000.00
134	Norman H. McClevey.....	1,000.00
I. O. (29)	William Chase.....	1,000.00
1145	G. H. Gibson.....	1,000.00
I. O. (11)	James W. Widner.....	1,000.00
I. O. (81)	John A. Devers.....	1,000.00
3	Solomon Borodinsky.....	1,000.00
684	Allan F. Lake.....	650.00
702	William T. Finley.....	1,000.00
I. O. (694)	Rudolph Henderson.....	1,000.00
397	Ernest L. Wood.....	1,000.00
309	G. Andrew Norvell.....	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	William Thomas.....	1,000.00
735	Robert L. Helne.....	1,000.00
323	Milton Steuart.....	1,000.00
501	W. W. Potter.....	1,000.00
681	Francis C. Herron.....	1,000.00
77	Lewis E. Schoonmaker.....	1,000.00
7	David A. Moore.....	1,000.00
16	Morris R. Willard.....	825.00
558	Newton H. Coleman.....	1,000.00
I. O. (103)	Leonard W. Miller.....	1,000.00
211	Otto Eklund.....	1,000.00
1204	J. P. Foster.....	1,000.00
776	Elmer J. Rogers.....	1,000.00
134	Frank Peterson.....	1,000.00
134	Michael Artery.....	1,000.00
58	Thomas J. Watson.....	1,000.00
744	Joseph S. Turner.....	618.75
I. O. (3)	John J. McCarthy.....	1,000.00
I. O. (125)	Joseph T. Riley.....	1,000.00
41	George J. Engelhardt.....	1,000.00
284	Clifford C. Fowler.....	1,000.00
5	Herbert D. Hale.....	1,000.00
734	Cortelyou H. Warren.....	1,000.00
3	Lester Kinstrey.....	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	Edward Perkinson.....	1,000.00
1	George W. Harlan.....	1,000.00
195	Edmund Lorbiecki.....	1,000.00
I. O. (55)	Jesse L. Thomas.....	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	Robert Guy.....	1,000.00
609	John G. Horton.....	300.00
I. O. (51)	Joseph M. Lynch.....	475.00
I. O. (6)	William Laird.....	650.00
52	William F. Keegan.....	1,000.00
864	John Walker.....	1,000.00
I. O. (952)	Ross J. Wheat.....	1,000.00
134	Edward W. Fay.....	1,000.00
77	W. M. Tice.....	1,000.00
468	Norman L. Kilday.....	1,000.00
3	George Kalkloser.....	1,000.00
372	Ralph C. DeWitt.....	1,000.00
103	Joseph H. Carmody.....	475.00
360	Harold P. Leffel.....	1,000.00
99	Francis Williams.....	1,000.00
9	C. J. Burke.....	1,000.00
349	John A. Rutherford.....	825.00
8	Burton E. Merickle.....	1,000.00
I. O. (130)	J. J. Cahill.....	1,000.00
46	Charles S. Portway.....	1,000.00
79	Yale Austin Ketchum.....	1,000.00
212	James T. Donahue.....	1,000.00
I. O. (408)	George W. Grandchamps.....	1,000.00
3	Michael Labbate.....	1,000.00
160	Sidney W. Essler.....	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	Elmer B. Clark.....	1,000.00
80	Percy C. Monteith.....	1,000.00
I. O. (361)	C. R. Douglass.....	1,000.00
11	Archibald H. Brown.....	650.00
3	Carl August Wm. Winter.....	1,000.00
134	William Louis Shipley.....	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	Walter Burton.....	1,000.00
716	H. L. Holmes.....	1,000.00
588	William F. Mills.....	1,000.00
I. O. (77)	Andor J. Lockert.....	1,000.00
978	Marshall L. Williams.....	650.00
98	Raymond P. Powers.....	1,000.00
58	Augustine V. DeBastos.....	300.00
77	Fred C. Kohler.....	300.00
I. O. (575)	T. M. Dear.....	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	Franklin Waidner.....	1,000.00
57	Charles R. Hall.....	475.00
I. O. (202)	Harry C. S. Newbury.....	1,000.00
11	Clarence W. Overman.....	825.00
11	Donald A. Bailey.....	650.00
794	Cecil E. Pickering.....	1,000.00
333	Fred C. Helwig.....	1,000.00
41	George F. Layher.....	1,000.00
77	B. J. Diessch.....	1,000.00
3	Emmett P. Knutson.....	1,000.00
3	John P. O'Hare.....	1,000.00
3	Thomas A. Kelly.....	1,000.00
66	Arnold Lomax.....	1,000.00
116	Martin G. Rosser.....	1,000.00
654	Frank L. Reese.....	1,000.00
558	Edward B. McGregor.....	1,000.00
295	R. R. Oliver.....	1,000.00
852	Virgil J. Brown.....	1,000.00
58	Francis A. Spry.....	1,000.00
9	Thomas W. Lamb.....	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	William Hertz.....	1,000.00
686	Raymond Warren.....	300.00
3	James P. Lough.....	150.00
568	Gerard Poliquin.....	1,000.00
3	Harry Katz.....	150.00
11	Andy Teague.....	150.00
138	J. William Nelson.....	1,000.00
125	Howard L. Burright.....	150.00
735	Fred C. Scholes.....	150.00
134	William O. Hecker.....	150.00
561	John Fuoco.....	1,000.00
8	Carl F. Anderson.....	150.00
46	William David Elijah.....	150.00

Total.....\$103,202.09

UNION RESEARCH

(Continued from page 185)

research directed at publicizing and rationalizing the economic action of the union.

The Cost of Living is a booklet prepared jointly by the AFL and the CIO and was published in January, 1944.¹⁹ It sought to present labor's arguments for the abrogation of the Little Steel wage formula. Put together with the aid of field surveys, it shows discrimination and penetration, imagination and force. It pointed out that such factors as under-reporting, quality deterioration, upgrading, changes in workers' living habits, and disproved computation methods made the cost of living index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics inaccurate and inapplicable to the wartime rise in the cost of living. It concluded that the cost of living as computed by the research staffs of the AFL and the CIO, had actually risen 43.5 per cent since January, 1941, and not 23.4 per cent, as the figures of the BLS showed, and added that more wage increases were necessary to maintain the standard of workers' living.

In the final analysis this booklet, though futile during the war, set the pattern for union wage demands during the reconversion period. The mass of statistics assembled by labor unions was not lost in fruitless forays against the government and industry members of the War Labor Board.

Probably the best example of industrial union research, however, is *The Braddock Steelworker*, prepared in 1945 by the United Steelworkers of America.²⁰ It is a published report of a field survey conducted by the research staffs of the international, district, and local unions in the steel-mill town of Braddock, Pennsylvania, 10 miles up the Monongahela River from Pittsburgh. Data about the cost of living and modes of living were sought for purposes of wage study.

Forms, upon which workers selected at random filled in information about wages, hours, working conditions, savings, cost of living, education, age, racial background, size of family, and housing conditions, were used. The study concluded that the average Braddock steelworker is 45 years old, has a wife and one dependent, that in January, 1945, he earned \$50.85 weekly, paid weekly in taxes \$4.93, redeemed 26 per cent of his war bonds in 1944 compared to a national average of 21 per cent, had a monthly deficit of \$11.09, and lived in woefully inadequate house. He, in short, needed a pay raise.

This study was intelligently conceived, adequately planned, carefully conceived, and simply presented. Its conclusions are easily understood. As a public relations document and as an argument for wage increases for steelworkers, it stands as a model for industrial union research.

My survey of union research publications embraced a wide variety of publications, from single-sheet pamphlets and weekly and monthly newspapers and magazines to book-size reports and statistical studies. Fifty-five AFL unions and 45 CIO unions sent me publications, as did six independent unions and railroad brotherhoods.

The subject matter of individual research studies among these publications may be divided as follows:

TABLE 1

SUBJECT MATTER OF RESEARCH ARTICLES IN UNION PUBLICATIONS

Subject	Number of times appeared
Labor-management relations	24
Techniques and history of trade or industry	21
Wages	11
Research methods	9
Social mores and religion	9
Unemployment, reconversion, and re-employment	9
Cost of living	4
Strikes	3
Government and politics	3
Vacations	1
Social Security	1
Credit Unions	1
Farmer-laborer relations	1

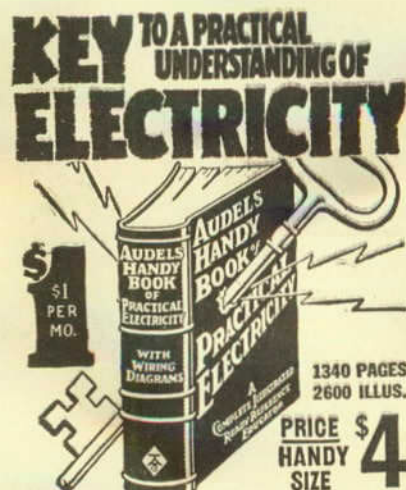
In Table 1, where the article or pamphlet touched on more than one subject, either both or all subjects were counted, or the subject matter was considered labor-management relations.

We have by now covered the most important phases of labor union research activities. It must be emphasized that it is not a complete or exhaustive study of union research, but rather a sampling of the most important work conducted by typical union research departments. The publications, while representative, are by no means the only products of union statistical research. It is possible to arrive at several conclusions, however, on the basis of this "sample poll" of the labor movement.

For example, we have seen that only the large, well-organized, and wealthy unions are able to maintain efficient and well-staffed research departments. Research and statistical work is carried on through cooperation between the locals and the international union, and, in the case of the research offices maintained by the AFL and CIO, through cooperation of affiliated unions with the larger organizations. (It might be noted here that the AFL Building and Construction Trades Department, the Metal Trades Department, and the Railway Employees' Department have established their own research offices. These offices rely for the most part on information supplied them by the research staffs of unions associated with the departments.)

There is not a great deal of long-range research except that done by the central AFL and CIO research departments. Much research work is specialized jobwork for local unions and often is extemporaneously conceived by over-worked staff statisticians. Notable exceptions are such unions as the IBEW, ILGWU, UAW (CIO), United Steelworkers of America, the Railway Brotherhoods, and the Textile Workers (CIO).

Research departments of unions gather information about a wide range of subjects that affect the welfare of workers and the labor movement. Their most frequent fields of study are as follows: wages, hours, working conditions, seniority, vacations, cost of living, labor-management, cooperation, accident prevention, profit-sharing plans, production and job methods, arbitration methods, grievance procedures, conciliation and mediation formulae, negotiation procedures, ideal contracts, labor legislation, the nature and function of Federal and State government labor agencies, workers' living conditions, unemployment, labor productivity, prices, pensions, women in industry, merit rating systems, wage penalty and premium systems, apprentice training, health and accident insurance plans, absenteeism, labor markets, machines and tools, reconversion and post-war economic trends, and rent.



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The use to which the unions put the collection of all this data is concretely illustrated by the publications released by their research and educational departments. As a rule, as we have already demonstrated, the large CIO industrial unions, besides using their research departments as collectors of technical information about the industry, broaden the departments' functions to include compilation of data to be used in the swaying of masses of workers. The staid, precise publications of the railway brotherhoods and such old-line trade unions as the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union are only infrequently spiced with articles and graphs based on generalized statistics. In short, CIO unions such as the United Auto Workers and the United Steelworkers have popularized statistics.

Whatever we may conclude about the technical quality of union research, or the motives in the use of facts and figures, this much is clear—union research departments do something. They plan and they take action for the betterment of the people who hired them. They take the offensive against the encroaching claws of depression and economic instability.

The huge research staffs of industry and trade associations have rarely been at a loss in presenting figures in rebuttal to labor's, when management and union bargain collectively or when they argue their cases in courts of law or when they sit on opposite sides of the table at government agency hearings. But the managers of capital have yet to develop research to a point where industry can present its case to the mass of voters with an authority equal to labor's.

The struggle between labor and the industrial giant for the control of the hearts and minds of the people goes on apace in the sphere of research and education. Are the labor unions to have, by default, an exclusive franchise on the pedestal of political, economic, and social power? The unions are slowly climbing to its top.

¹⁹ Meany, George and Thomas, R. J. *Cost of Living*, Washington, D. C., January, 1944.

²⁰ *The Braddock Steelworker*, United Steelworkers of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., January, 1945, 60 pp.



Members' Leather Pocket Holder

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folder
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Official
Receipts
brown or black
35 cents

Industry should take a leaf from the research booklets of unionism. Management cannot sway the public by an occasional series of newspaper and magazine advertisements. It must formulate an "education with facts" program with as much care as it devotes to the products it sells. That is what the people making the products with their hands are doing.

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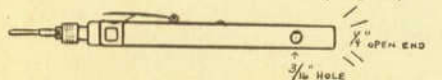
PENSION

(Continued from page 175)

small assessment levied upon each cooperative member each month. This device did not accumulate enough funds to pay the standard \$42 a month pension although the Brotherhood has continuously paid that pension. It has more than 2,500 pension members on the membership roll.

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The Employees Benefit Agreement signed last September states:

"It is generally recognized that industry has an obligation to discharge in providing for its aged and disabled workers, and it is obvious that the benefits provided under the Federal Social Security Act for this purpose are inadequate to sustain Electrical Workers at anywhere near the standard of living which has been established by their normal income.

"The efficiency of the electrical contracting industry's service to the public will be enhanced and greater employment opportunities provided for new workers and returning war veterans if the older Electrical Workers are retired with payment of reasonable benefits when they are no longer able to maintain normal production.

"The economic and social benefits of retirement plans have been recognized by the public and many public service corporations and other employers have provided old age pensions and other social benefits for their employees.

"Because of the nature of the electrical contracting industry which requires many of its employees to move from job to job and from employer to employer, it is necessary for its employers to act cooperatively through a central organization in order to do what a single employer may do in other fields of industrial enterprise.

"For the purpose, therefore, of improving the service of the electrical contracting industry and of enabling its employers to discharge their obligation to their wage earners, it is hereby decided and agreed between the association and the Brotherhood as hereinafter set forth."

SCHOOL

(Continued from page 181)

council or committee and affiliate and work with the General Committee on Apprenticeship for the Construction Industry.

4. That the Apprentice Training Service give priority attention to establishing the remaining joint apprenticeship committees in bricklaying and plastering.
5. That the executive committee expand its membership to include the two major trades, plumber and sheet metal worker. Recommend the following:

Plumber—Martin P. Durkin, President, United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices in the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry.

Sheet Metal Worker—Roy Moffitt, Chairman, Chicago Joint Sheet Metal Worker Apprenticeship Committee and Member Apprenticeship Committee, National Sheet Metal Contractors' Association.

A report submitted to the executive committee by the staff showed that in February 1947 there were 2,213 apprenticeship programs in 47,426 establishments. These programs were broken down as follows:

449 programs in 7,454 trowel trades establishments; 442 programs in 11,399 wood-working establishments; 326 programs in 8,471 painting trades establishments; 409 programs in 8,859 pipe trades establishments; 282 programs in 5,434 electrical trades establishments; 178 programs in 3,162 sheet metal trades establishments; 127 programs in 2,647 establishments in other trades.

AMERICA

(Continued from page 199)

the heritage of every American."—William K. Jackson, President, Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

"Children of all ages will be impressed by the entertaining and forceful story; adults will enjoy it as much as school children. I recommend that all schools show this film as soon as possible."—J. W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education.

ANTI-LABOR

(Continued from page 178)

right to quit as individuals and in so doing sacrifice any rights that may have accrued to them through years of service in the employ of the employer through seniority.

Further under the act, if the individuals individually decide to quit at a specific hour on a certain day of the month then, under the terms of the act, they are guilty of acting in concert. They are then individually subject to a fine of from \$500 to \$2500 and to imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months.

In recent years in connection with facism, nazism, communism, etc., we have heard a great deal about forced labor. Under these foregoing "isms" (which we strenuously condemn and resist) at least the state is supposed to derive the profit from the forced labor.

STEEL

(Continued from page 177)

can produce 12,900,000 net tons of raw steel; 8,358,000 of coal and 9,654,000 of pit iron and ferro manganese.

The corporation's principal source of revenue has been from the sale of steel articles and from shipbuilding operations. Before the war Bethlehem's largest capacities were for structural shapes, hot rolled sheet, strip and black plate, bars, plates, rails and wire and wire products.

Bethlehem earned substantial returns in 1946 over the previous year, in spite of a reduction in the rate of operations. The corporation has paid throughout the war \$2 more a share on common stock than U. S. Steel has, but at the same time it has maintained its historic policy of heavy investment in additional plant and equipment.

President Grace has announced a plan to develop further some of the company's iron ore properties in Chile, Cuba and Venezuela. The output of these South American mines is shipped to Bethlehem's largest steel producing works in Sparrow's Point, Maryland. The open-hearth furnaces and Bessemer converters there produce over a third of the corporation's total ingot capacity. During this year another blast furnace, two open-hearth furnaces and additional tin-plate finishing facilities will be added to the Sparrows Point plant with the \$125,000,000 allocated to improvements.

The corporation's other large producing works are at Lackawanna and Bladell, New York where a quarter of the steel capacity is located, absorbing ores from the Great Lakes area; and Bethlehem and Johnstown, Pennsylvania. The latter two produce 4,403,000 net tons of raw steel ingots in open-hearth and electric furnaces, and Bessemer converters.

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Bethlehem began as a small company determined to create competition for U. S. Steel. It has been managed by officers whose single purpose has been the ascendancy of Bethlehem to a prominent position in the American industrial scene. Unlike many of the other steel companies, its directors are for the most part also its officers and there is no combination of individuals with wide financial interests or holdings outside the company. The complete absorption of these men in one business has doubtless been responsible for its successful growth; it is an expertly administered and operated corporation.

The Republic Steel Corporation, our third largest steel maker, presents quite a contrast to Bethlehem. The latter company might be termed an eastern producer, especially since its largest plant is on the east coast and none of its northern works is further west than Johnstown and Lackawanna. Republic's main furnaces on the other hand are at Youngstown, Campbell, Cleveland, Canton, Warren and Massillon, Ohio. Its easternmost blast furnaces are at Buffalo, except for one in Troy, New York, producing 235,000 net tons of pig iron.

Republic is not an important builder of ships, bridges and large steel structures. It concentrates instead on the manufacture of alloy steels which are used in consumer goods such as automobiles, office equipment, containers, etc. Its largest capacities are for hot rolled bars, sheets, strip and plates, cold

(Continued on page 208)

ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT REPAIRING

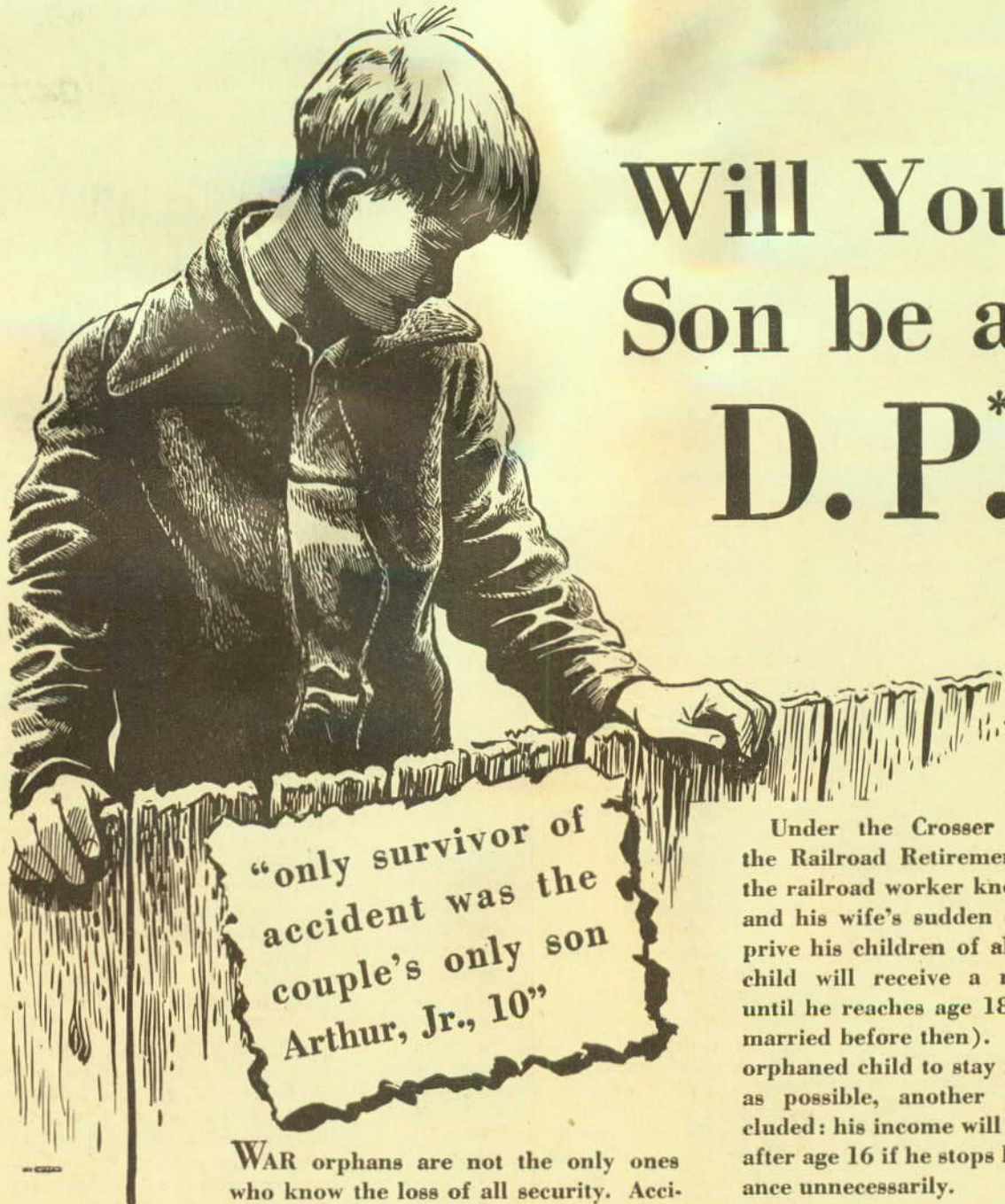
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"only survivor of accident was the couple's only son Arthur, Jr., 10"

* Displaced person

WAR orphans are not the only ones who know the loss of all security. Accidents in which both parents are killed are tragically frequent even in peacetime America. Until the passage of the so-called "Crosser Bill" in 1946, such a catastrophe might have made your son or daughter a "displaced person" . . . a penniless object of charity.

Under the Crosser amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act, however, the railroad worker knows that even his and his wife's sudden death cannot deprive his children of all income. Each child will receive a monthly annuity until he reaches age 18 (unless he gets married before then). To persuade the orphaned child to stay in school as long as possible, another provision is included: his income will cease at any time after age 16 if he stops his school attendance unnecessarily.

No other national system offers such substantial benefits as the present Railroad Retirement and Unemployment Insurance Acts provide. Railroad workers are justly proud of what they have achieved. They will strive to preserve and improve it.

For literature giving details about survivor benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act, see your local union representative.

Protect Your Protection
KEEP the CROSSER AMENDMENTS

RAILWAY LABOR EXECUTIVES' ASSOCIATION

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM FEBRUARY 10, 1947, INCLUDING MARCH 10, 1947

L. U. 10- B-2- B-3- B-4- B-5- B-6- B-7- B-8- B-9- B-10- B-11- B-12- B-13- B-14- B-15- B-16- B-17- B-18- B-19- B-20- B-21- B-22- B-23- B-24- B-25- B-26- B-27- B-28-	30355 88211 814687 148985 203251 304938 314687 161632 161760 161836 161933 4709 43200 44271 78605 81123 27295 93416 55501 116932 131333 138001 140071 140833 140929 681001 686531 712101 710789 714321 691010 727894 213007 213914 214280 513166 630894 837646 898131 741711 437031 850677 45612 46750 47087 48764 50262 51001 51012 53251 54013 54751 55501 56251 57001 57751 58705 60006 67501 107329 111744 217931 218331 358221 376193 451069 474475 504494 592351 615065 618951 620251 621001 641702 655105 657966 662167 672739 677306 686603 824681 847732 852650 935757 936587 937132 950104 955623 982295 985716 988588 989486 43512 70794 140630 516689 408000 448801 448817 449703 449801 449803 449805 500023 500025 500027 500029 500031 500033 500035 500037 500039 500041 500043 500045 500047 500049 500051 500053 500055 500057 500059 500061 500063 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STEEL

(Continued from page 203)

finished bars, electric weld and butt weld pipe and cold rolled sheets. The company's activities are diversified and its 8,460,000 net ton steel capacity is significant in our economy.

One of the most interesting things about the corporation is its board of directors. George E. Allen, director of the War Damage Corporation, became a director of Republic Steel during the war, while he was also adding to his list of insurance companies and industrial holdings. He is the best known of the 17 other directors who have so many irons in the fire that their days must be consumed nearly altogether with attending meetings of the heads of companies of which they are officials. Through interlocking directorates, the controlling body of Republic Steel also has to its credit the Aviation Corporation of New York City, the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, American Central Manufacturing Corporation, Consolidated Vultee Corp., General Aneline and Film Co., and ACF Brill Company. The net current assets of these businesses are greater than Republic's \$130.6 million. In 1946 Republic's net profit was \$16 million while the Aviation Corporation's was \$14 million. Three of the others lost money during 1946.

Other leading steel producers are summarized in the following table. In addition to these there are many smaller companies whose influence is not great in the fundamental phases of steel economy—production, price, wages, research, etc. This is obvious when one considers that the eight companies listed below, together with U. S., Bethlehem, and Republic, produced 72,438,417

of the 79,719,000 net tons of steel ingots, made in the United States in 1945.

Name of Company	Net ton ingots Steel Capacity 1945
Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation	5,024,400
Pittsburgh—2,233,500	
Aliquippa (19 miles below Pittsburgh)—1,764,000	
Otis Works (Cleveland)—1,026,900	
Youngstown Sheet and Tube	4,002,000
Campbell, Struthers and Youngstown, Ohio—1,452,000	
East Chicago, Indiana—1,446,000	
Youngstown and Girard, Ohio—1,104,000	
National Steel Corporation	3,900,000
Ecorse (Detroit) Michigan—2,050,000	
Weirton, West Virginia—1,850,000	
Inland Steel Company	3,400,000
Indiana Harbor, Indiana—3,400,000	
American Rolling Mills	3,368,000
Ashland, Kentucky, Middletown, Ohio, Butler, Pennsylvania, and Sheffield Steel of Texas and Kansas City, Missouri	
Crucible Steel Company	1,511,460
Midland, Pennsylvania—1,034,400	
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania—181,500	
Harrison, New York—180,000	
Geddes and Syracuse, New York—78,000	
Pittsburgh Steel Corporation	1,072,557
Monessen, Pennsylvania	
Wheeling Steel Corporation	1,960,000
Steubenville, Ohio—1,008,000	
Portsmouth, Ohio—616,000	
Benwood West Virginia—336,000	

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Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts)	1.75
Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts)	3.50
Receipt Book, Temporary (750 receipts)	3.50
Receipt Book, Temporary (300 receipts)	1.75
Receipt Book, Temporary (90 receipts)	.75
Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's	.25
Receipt Book, Treasurer's	.25
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Receipt Holders, Members' Pocket, Celluloid, sold only in bulk, Smallest lot, 50	1.50
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We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

—*Declaration of Independence.*